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SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE. ill be CONTINUED until ALI

ow is the Time for Bargain Our Stock is complete, and the

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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1874.

DRY GOODS. EXPOSITION.

VOLUME 28.

slock, p. m., and okase Oct. 10. Hours of exhibit

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,

TERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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G. S. CENT ENNIAL COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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NTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

NTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

PLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

PER CENT

DOUNT on ALL Garments ordered of us during THIS MONTH.

we complete, and our FALL and WIM-TER STYLES fisued.

DWARD ELY & CO.,

Wateshar, corner Monroe-st., Chicago. ESTABLISHED 1854.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

OTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

ice h hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chi
2 Alten Relicad Company that the twenty-shird
annual east dividend of five per eent has the cocompany per second of the company of the com
2 Agents, Heart, H. R. Jenny, Paton & Co., No.
Illands, Rew Totl, on the first day of September
to the holders whe are registered as each at the
of business hours on the 25d Anguest instat, at which
the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened for
fore on the second day of September naxi.

W. M. LARRABER, Secretary.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

UR NEW FALL STOCK

INTERNATIONAL

1676

MANDEL THE INTER-STATE lustrial Exposition **BROTHERS** OF CHICAGO FOR DRY GOODS 1874 od to the public on the evening of ednesday, Sept. 9th,

FIRE SALE! Saturday, Sept. 5.

We shall offer this week, at a SACRIFICE, balance of our Cloaking Velvets, Colored Trimming Velvets, Bl'k Cashmeres, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Silks, Real Laces, Broche and Paisley Shawls.

Remainder of stock offered at a great loss to close at once.

63 & 65 Washington-st

SILKS.&c.

State and Washington-sts., Will on MONDAY, Aug. 31, make

large additions to their BLACK, FANCY.

AND PLAIN

DRESS GOODS

call attention to their elegant assortents now open of CLOAKING and TRIMMING

VELVETS

COAL!

The best prepared Anthracite Coal shipped to this market. It is free from Slate, and will not clinker. We are prepared to furnish Dealers and Consumers this Coal in any quantity. LUMP LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG, BRIAR HILL, and ILLINOIS COAL.

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NEW PROCESS FLOUR.

We have been given the Agency of the above-named Flour, which is milled at Min-neapolis, Minn. It is the FINEST in the neapolis, Minn. It is the market. Have also in stock, at all times, best WHITE WINTER and SPRING WHEAT FLOUR, shipped to us direct from the Mill. ROCKWOOD BROS.,

72 North Clark-st. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WILSON BROS.,

67 Washington-st., Chicago, And Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Bailding Contractors

Ontractors will be required to give bonds, with antisient survive. The Board reserves the right to resect
my and all bids.
Pros't Board Directors Ind. Dist., East-Waterloo, Iowa.
LEWIS LICENTY, Sco'y.

BEECHER-TILTON.

Another Sermon by Mr. Beecher at the Twin-Mountain

"Gath" in Brooklyn-Religious and Social Aspects of the Place.

Scene at Tilton's House-Talks with Theodore.

Up in Moulton's Loft-Some Explanations by that Gentleman.

How Beecher's Friends Worked with Moulton to Induce Him to Let Tilton Slide.

Press. Comments on the Report of the Investigating Committee.

A Proposed Popular Fund to Sustain Tilton in His Lawsuits.

BEECHER PREACHES. TWIN MOUNTAINS, N. H., Aug. 30.—Beecher presched here to-day to a congregation of over 1,000 persons. Special trains were run over the ratifood from Lancaster and the Fabian House,

veyances from the Mountain Hotel and surround-ing country. Taking as his text the 4th and 5th verses of Romans, xii., he preached over an hour, commanding the closest attention. His serr was pronounced one of his most successful forts.

"GATH" IN BROOKLYN-TALKS WITH TILTON AND MOULTON. From Our Own Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 25, 1874.

In my last letter I had described Brooklyn up

to the point of addressing myself to such re-marks as are pertinent to the Beecher matter. The absence of heads of families from Brooklyn all day gives a peculiar opportunity for the females, and those males who can make occupation or leisure of a Brooklyn day, to form THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CITY,

The clergy is thus permanently intrenched in a burgh where the religious life is as active as in Hartford, or any old Calvinistic quarter of Connecticut, or any Baptist stronghold of Rhode Island. The merchant, meantime, is pursoing his active enjoyments and masculine career across the river. There he hides his secrets, plays his game of poker after hunch at Delmonico's, and, brokerage, conceals the great or little realities of his life. When he has returned home at evening to the echoing streets of this great divan or cloister, be takes up a different life in harpers, out of the movement of cargoes and straight, over-intellectualized, subjective society. Here the wife and daughter rule. A thousand boarding-house tables exchange the news of New York with the gossip of Brooklyn. In many a mansion the topic of the merchant, surrounded by his family, is the proper mode of domestic life, the method of educating children, the preacher's pastoral round, the divinity of Christ, the soul method of educating children, the preacher's pastoral round, the divinity of Christ, the soul of man. Here Vanderbilt and Stewart, Have-

f man. Here vandernit and Stewars, have-seyer and Tweed, abdicate their crowns and the nitred heads of Beecher and Fulton, Buding-on, Scudder, and Storrs, appear instead.

In this society Mr. Beecher has been for years In this society Mr. Beecher has been for years THE POTENTIAL PERSONALITY, the Calvin and Rouseeau. He brings no burden for the merchant's released energies. His talk is cheerful. His step is ringing. There is mirth in his eye, experience on his lip, a touch of eloquence, an invitation to elovated volatility. He crowns riches with his company, and gives generosity to domestic talk. The wife's consoler, the daughter's confidente, the son's favorite, the husband's almoner and friend, no wonder that he has clasped all the threads of social affluence; and his power extends from the Rian-

he has clasped all the threads of social affluence; and his power extends from the Manhattan Club, the Union League, and the Christian Association rooms, in New York, to the inner consciousness of Brooklyn life. This editor's wife he buried; that banker he married; his was the speech that turned the issue which put yonder man in Congress; he was involved with the great fermentations of the country which resulted in social revolutions; regiments went to war under his benediction; he raised the flag on the ruins of Sunter. Brooklyn in all its campe feels Beecher like a temporal and spiritual potentate. Where has any Protestant society had such a Bishop? And why has such a man for three years past been walking on the ragged edge of despair? No wonder that such a diffusive influence seems likely to overwhelm the youth in yonder plain cottage, who has come forward, like David with his sling, to challenge the mortality of this giant.

The intoxicated sensibilities of a justice-seek-

with his sling, to challenge the mortality of this giant.

The intoxicated sensibilities of a justice-seeking people are unable to realize the equality of this conflict. It is a moral challenge on the field of rights. It is not a question of whether we can afford to give up our tribunals. It is no issue as to Tilton's weakness, but as to Beecher's trespass. If but one man suffer, the principle is the same. Is home without a safeguard? Is a man's wife his own,

When they buried William the Conqueror in his Norman cathedral, and all his knights stood there in the power of their conquest, a poorman's voice was lifted on the outskirts of the crowd, commanding that, before he be laid in holy ground, his heirs make restitution for a field he enforced from that vassal. The ceremônies ceased. The priests gave ear. The one poor man had to be satisfied before the Conqueror was interred.

had to be satisfied before the Conqueror was interred.

Down the lapse of 800 years the same proposition of justice comes: Shall the Church militant have the poor man's wife? Was it the act of a priest and a knight to creep into a household and take possession of the hearth? Was it the act of an inspired Psalmist to corrupt the woman, and then set the husband in the frost of battle to be slain by Brother Bowen?

It is not easy for the public mind to take up a matter of rights where every subterfuge and appliance has been used to divert the issue, to make Mr. Tilton meaner than he can be, and Mr. Beecher more useful than be is. "Why does he want his wife to live with him if she don't want to?" That is not the present question. There is no question before the public but Henry Ward Beecher, defendant at the bar. Is he guilty or not guilty? As we judge this issue to indee.

their denomination, they are not to be smirched if they see the time come which Tom Beecher prophesied, when Henry has gone down. Nor has lir. Beecher's desperate course in assailing Moulton and Tilton as black-mailers been without precedent, desperate and shallow as it may seem. Genus often turns to such pretexts as the First Consul Napoleon applied to break down both liberty and legitimasy in France. He saw himself in an anomalous and inexplicable position; so, in a moment of time, as he teld a friendly Abbe. The recolved

roped to break down both liberty and segminacy in France. He saw himself in an anomalous and inexplicable position; so, in a moment of time, as he told a friendly Abbe, "he resolved to crush all his enemies at once." He kidnapped and shot the Duke d'Enghien, threw the Republicans Moreau and Pichegru into jail, executed Cadoudal, and banished a multitude. His Marshals and Court stood by the bloody subterfuge, and the Empire was declared. Let Shearmanwho appears to be the Souchet of Mr. Beecher's coup d'etal—take comfort in this precedent.

There is a profession, however, which looks on at this business without superstition or bias:

THE BAR IS WATCHING THE FULFIT.

Judge Oliver Miller, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, said to me: "As a lawyer, I have read the whole of Moulton's long statement, and I do not see how any lawyer can pierce its sutures. He closes up the case everywhere. Not only moral, but legal, conviction is carried by it."

I heard Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, say this, as well:

I heard Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, say this, as well:

"The dishonorable part of Beecher's action is calling upon honorable men like Mr. Sage to try his case, expecting them to vindicate him. If he were to deceive some gentlemen in that way, they would hold him accountable."

Yet, with the convictions of the great body of his peers against him now and honceforward, Mr. Beecher anticipates Providence by resolving to preach fifteen years,—"to put down and preach down this trouble,"—although, as he admits, he is "poetical, oftentimes extravagant, unable to measure his words, speaking in hyperbolical moods, and in all manner of states, about everybody and everything." If he wrote for the newspapers, he would be called a brilliant and irresponsible faisifier, or, as Henry Watterson ungenerously calls Mr. Tilton, "an inspired idiot." This thing must be proved down, not preached down.

In which state of society except his own could

idiot." This thing must be proved down, not preached down.

In which state of society except his own could Henry Ward Beecher call his most intimate friend a blackmailer, and then slip off unpursued to the White Mountains to "preach it down?" A certain George Beecher—God knows whom—deliberately charged Mr. Tilton, the other day, with selling me his domestic correspondence. How could be know that with the accuracy to charge it in print? I call him another of Tom Beecher's cowards, for her teals a Downshoht Lie.

Mr. Tilton never got a red cent, nor a stamp, nor any money whatsoever, from me or any company I represent, for those letters. I am warranted, therefore, in denouncing him as no better than any desperate back. In my relations with both Tilton and Moulton,—short, sharp, and wary,—I do not find one line to say against either.

"My God!" said a certain New York effort to

nst either. My God!" said a certain New York editor to

against either.

"My God!" said a certain New York editor to me, "what a dreadful revenge Tilton has meted out to Beecher for three years,—protecting his secret, forbidding confession, driving film further and further on in guilt."

"He didn't mean it," said I.

"No. But that adds to the terror of the effect. Why, Beecher's language of deepair in these moods is a contribution to our literature. I knew Theodore Tilton," he said, "when he first came on the New York press. I saw him first at the autopsy over the body of Bill Poole. He was a beautiful young man, straight, with a fine face and pure language, and always above the tricks of the craft, because he relied upon superior mind and scholarship. It's a pity he ever got entangled with Plymouth Church. He has been bold where Beecher has pointed the way and shrank back. That's why he lost his popularity, while the other man, his preceptor, has kept his."

Here I want to sketch

A SCENE AT TILTON'S HOUSE.

Here I want to sketch

A SCHEM AT THATON'S HOUSE.

Sitting at the breakfast-table, before a dish of berries and a cup of coffee,—nothing more,—old Katie, the domestic, said:

"Did ye see, Mr. Tilton, what the papers say about your father and mither? Wait now and I'll get you the paper."

"Who is that?" said I.

"That is a woman who has been in my father's family and mine continuously twenty-six years. She is a Catholic, and had great respect for Mrs. Tilton's piety. They would pray five or six times a day each.

This manner of "flopping," as the body-snatcher in Dickens called it in the case of his wife, struck me as strange between rival religionists.

The old lady—who has some humor, and deals.

ligionists.

The old lady—who has some humor, and deals

There were said to be flower-pots in the window.

"Yes, Katie, he's got that right."

"He has, sir!"

There was also a table full of photographs.

"Yes. I put them all there myself."

"Ye did, sir. Tilton."

Then the good old mother's talk was described: "My son was alwars a pure-minded boy to me. I always loved his wife, and still consider her my daughter. The good hord only knows what has brought thus trouble upon them."

The old woman's throat began to gurgle, and the tears ran down under her glasses.

"Go on, Katie!"

"Now let usee what the old man will say, sir. Ho'll give it to them!"

"My son was an upright, respectful young man. They say here that he disdained his father and neglected us. He sever saw me in New York but he made me come to his house, and he wanted me to go over the country at his expense one winter when he lectured, so that I might see the Great West. But I'm a stay-athome body, and I could not go with him."

"That's so," said Tilton. "I spent a part of a day arguing with father to let me give him a holiday, and carry him around with me."

The old man then repelled with indignation insanity in his family, and both the domestic and Tilton were moved with the story. He loved and respected Elizabeth, saw the account, and could not understand this rupture and his son's undeserved abuse.

Mr. Tilton's daughter Florence, the only one of accountable years, is sturdily with him in all this trouble; yet Shearman, the isawer, says that is because her father always petted her. How does Shearman make his daughter love him?"

One day I said to Tilton:

YOUR WIFE BEQUILED MR. BEECHER, at his ago?"

He brought me a large, framed photograph of a profile, and I held it on my lap, looking over the top of it at Mrs. Tilton's oil portrait, and back again. The profile represented a Puritan mother, with a good brow, long, straight nose, fair mouth and chim, and almost gloomy expression of religious meditation. The portrait was of a credulous girl, hazel-cyed, bending forward as if hearing preaching of a light, tintinnabulating sort.

I said it was peculiar.

"Beecher was sensual," he said. "She never was. Probably he captivated her appreciation, and had only the grosser way of reciprocating it. They were years courting each other by mutal, niety."

In the middle of the room is a large, low walnet secretary, surrounded by low assy-chairs in leather. The carpet is of a Persian pattern, rich with light interleafings. Here one might be a poet, or read from a poet and think himself the same. The literature in the cases is of the cast of Brooklyn thought; the self-communings of scholastic and experienced men, the mental meanderings of women led by them, subjective life over-sentimentalized, and, except for a recognition of the principles preached in Brooklyn and Boston, it always struck me as resembling modern French literature. All books by the Beecher family were here, and

HENRY WAND RECCHER'S RESTOWNE HAND WAS SEEN three for the reading. Here was his Life of Christ, inscribed thus:

"Frank Moulton, with the affection of Henry Ward Beecher, Oct. 16, '71."

Two books—the Journal and the Letters of Eugene de Guerin—had been sent to Moulton while sick by Beecher, thus inscribed: "Frank Moulton. From H. W. Beecher, Feb. 7, '71,—

Nov., 68. The latter was the date Beecher got the books himself.

The first book I picked up was "Lady Byron"

the books himself.

The first book I picked up was "Lady Byron Vindicated." Vindicated."
Said Moulton: "If the Madame had had my statement on the Beecher case she would have made a better argument. She thinks she has proved Byron's guit on two or three threads."
"Did you ever meet her?"
"Yee, at Beecher's, once."
Over the mantel was the proof-copy of Titian's portrait alinded to in one of Beecher's letters. It had written in the Star-Papers' author's handwriting: "Unique proof before border. H. W. B."
Amongst the books was this, as well: "Car-

Amongst the books was this, as well: "Cartoons from Punch. H. W. Beecher."

Under the portrait of Titian was a prize watercolor from the American Exhibition, and on the
floor, from the same, an old smoking Arab in a
brown study, originally the purchase of Park
Godwin.

"My wife said. (Their Break shape has the

out of a shell. I may remark that

FAGE, THE ARTEST,
whose early domestic life, like Tilton's, was unfortunate, has been the decorator of the houses
of all the three characters in this later drama,
Mr. Moulton's parlor having portraits of both
Beecher and Tilton by Page; Tilton's head of
Christ cost \$500, which he paid Page,
Mrs. Tilton's portrait by Page, a picture
likely to be some day valuable in historical collections. I believe that Beecher first met
Moulton when Page was painting the portrait of
one of the two.

I have previously remarked that Tilton's pic-tures in many cases were suggestive of his house-hold calamity,—full of priests, intramured scenes, dead Ophelias and Lucreces. There is nothing of the kind at Moniton's. We see revealed upon his wall a senial nature assessment.

his wall a genial nature, sensuous, sportsman's, cultivated.

"There's a pisture of my dog, Sport," he said,
"full-blooded. Here are four of Landseer's:
Pointer, Cocking Spaniel, Setter, and Betriever.
Here are two photographs of Jerome: A Young
Artist Painting a Masque, and The Sale of the
Christian Slave-Girl. Up there are portraits of
Cobden and Bright. There is Bogers' statuette,
'All Quiet on the Potomac,' These busts and
statecttes are antique. In this room Mr. Beecher
has often poured out his sorrow and received
counsel. Badly as he has treated me, I can
hardly hate him. But his volatile mind, I suppose, can

pose, can

FORGET FRIENDSHIP, SYMPATHY, ANYTHINO.

"Have you lost your faich in human nature?"

"No. I would do the same thing all over again for a friend. I have no self-accusations."

In this little eyrie of Moniton, Charles Sumner, Greeley, Emily Faithfull, and many pleasant people of purpose, have loitered out Sabbath afternoons and week-day nights.

I looked around the walls, and took in the scope as the framework of a strong man's agony, where, like Eugene Aram in the ballad by Hood, Beecher had clasped many a beautiful book and said to himself:

O that I could so close my life, And bind it with a hasp.

And bind it with a hasp.

Let the age deal with this tragedy as it will, it will pass into literature as it is; and I have been, unwittingly, a medium to preserve the settings and associations for that dramatist who shall some day, whon much of the trash now current is seen no more,—the ribaid rhymes and pictures, the street bon-mot, the cold, biased review, the slash of hack editorialists,—put the human story into form, and pass it on for the instruction of mankind.

Said 1: "Monlton, what did all that post-conement mean about the time you put in your short statement? Why did the tone of all

mankind.

Said I: "Moulton, what did all that postponement mean about the time you put in your
short statement? Why did the tone of all
Beecher's papers change trom praise of you to
sullen threatening?"

"I should violate legal proprieties if I spoke
clearly about that. You see, after Tilton published his letter to Bacon, incided to do so by
everlasting tantalization, Beecher and his
friends rallied upon me to

\*\*STV\*\* ANNTHING TURTHER.\*

But the sineare, respectable men around Beecher
said to him: 'Come now; you are sure there is
nothing in all this; so meet it. Tramp down
Tilton, and let us be done with it all, for the
good of the Scoiety.' His policy then was, as I
told him, not to assent to this inquiry. But he
replied that his fortitude was all dobe, that every
way he looked there was a difficulty, and that be
thought he would have to assent. He did it
with great foreboding and unwillingness. Tilton, as usual, got ready and came to the front.
Then Kingsley, of the \*Kople\*\* Trancer, Bescher's
lavyer; and others, came to see me. It was resolved to keep Tilton back to save Beecher, although I will do Tracey the justice to say that
he alleged, if Bescher was be confess his guilt,
he, Tracey, would not believe him.

"I said to these gentlemen and others: 'Now,
any compromise I will abet, —any delay,—chort
of a sacrifice of Mr. Tilton. I shall do him
justice, while I am ready to make any sacrifice
for Mr. Beecher. There was a sentiment of
disappointment that I would not give up Tilton,
or release the papers which would be his ultimate protection. It was then that Mr. Tracey
began to intimate that the money which I had
disbursed for Beecher on the Golden Age and
Beeste Turner might constitute blackmail in the
public eye, and mix me up with Tilton as a principal. I lasghed at the idea.

"But, when I found that desperaie remedies
were being mooted, I seent for Gen. Butier as
the man of my acquaintance best likely to deal
with such an unscruptions man as Shearman.

Do you know seen and shearman protein

by letter for a part of the papers in my possession. Next he wrote me a bullying letter, which I answered with firmness. You see, had I surrendered the collateral papers in this case, they would have possessed the means to weaken it down so as to make Tilton a falsifier, and then, if they pleased, laugh at me.

"I resolved upon a line of mild action even yet. I put in only the papers asked for, and prepared to leave the city, hoping for a midsummer calm."

Moulton looked as if he could be taunted on to some strong personal work, as he rose from

Moulton looked as if he could be taunted on to some strong personal work, as he rose from his chair and took a pace up the room. He has bright, auburn harr, a red mustache, blue eyes, and a bold, incisive, exact style of apoech, boyish and business-like by turns.

"Gath," he said, "you cannot understand the mysterious turns this case has taken from the beginning. The fact is,

mysterious turns this case has taken from the beginning. The fact is, GUILT CANNOT BE KEPT OUT OF SIGHT.

I undertook an impossibility. You were an unconscious instrument in compelling this statement to come out. I had determined to keep it back, put in a brief summary merely, and slip away to the fishing-banks, and there be out of sight. The Saturday morning you happened in here, I had just received a batch of letters written by Beecher to Mrs. Tilton after he gave me his word of honor to write to her no more. They were found in the Life of Christ, and I thought I saw a context between them and Mrs. Tilton's lettens to Beecher during the same period on 'nest-hiding,' etc. Never before that morning had I seen Beacher's letters. As you do not live in New York, I forgot your avocation, and broke out on his perfidy. You telegraphed it to Chicago, and it came back here like a bombahell. It chased me all the way up to Maine, brought Beecher to the desperate recort of accusing me of blackmail, brought me home, and hrought the whote statement out; and now I am taking care of Francis D. Moulton, and nobody else."

"Did Shearman or Kingsiey try to get you to deny that dispatch of mine?"

D. Moulton, and nobody else."

"Did Shearman or Kingsiey try to get you to deny that dispatch of mine?"

"TREY DID.

I refused to hear if read, because I would not be made an instrument to assail you. I just ran off Down East; and my full statement, now published, has not been altered from where it stood the Saturday you were here. The position you appeared to place me in was that of a man berating Beecher to a reporter, and yet before the Committee showing no bias."

(I felt a little galled to have turned into the public mouth what I learned in this way, though there was not an editor or reporter in New York who would not have done the same. So I said to Mr. Moutton, when I maw him a week afterward: "If I have carried off your dining-room talk, and you have been host emough to keep silent a week under much consequent pressure, I will stand up and be kicked, or write any apology you please." Moulton replied: "No. I am aware of the pressure upon all reporters in this matter to get what they can; and many a day I have admitted here on equal terms reporters of journals determinedly hostile to me from the start." The New York World has had the reportorial, as it never has the editorial, courteey to say as follows,—Moulton talking with its reporter:

"By the way, have you read

MR. TOWNSEND'S CARD,
published yesterday, about his interview with me? Let me read it to you. You see I sid not want to be involved in any newspaper-controversy with Mr. Townsend, and so a friend of mine telegraphed to him at Saratoga. He came down here, and I went over the whole interview with Mr. Townsend and so a friend of mine telegraphed to him at Saratoga. He came down here, and I went over the whole interview with Mr. Townsend and so a friend of mine telegraphed to him at Saratoga. He came down here, and I went over the whole interview with Mr. Townsend and so a friend of mine telegraphed to him at Saratoga. He came down here, and I went over the whole interview with Mr. Townsend, and so a friend of mine telegraphed to him at Saratoga.

(Here I may add that
I HAVE MEAD THE LETTERS

which answer Mrs. Tilton's to Beecher. Both are unesgned, his and here, and bear the impress of being clandestme. Mrs. Tilton wrote these, among other sentences; "Does your heart bound toward all as it used?—The bird has sung in my heart these four weeks.—Of course I should like to share with you my joy.—My weapons were love, a large, untiring generosity, and neet-hiding." Beecher's letters bear out all I have heard from Tilton and Moulton of the state of mind Beecher was in with this woman. He was in an earthy intrigue, in which he and she constantly invoked the spiritual sanctity. The two discovered and

was in with this woman. He was in an earthy intrigue, in which he and she constantly invoked the spiritual sanctity. The two discovered and guilty people had found in Moulton's interference and Tilton's forgiveness the sense of protection. Then, after a lapse, illicit thoughts revived. The woman opened the correspondence anew. The preacher answered. Moulton saw that Mrs. Tilton was again treacherous at heart to her husband, and be put no more faith in her. "At the time I wrote that statement, Gath," said Moulton, "Beecher never told me that HE HAD ANWERED THOSE LETTERS." He told me he had not and would not open this dangerous intrigue again. Therefore, I say, in my. fall statement: "As I was assured by Beecher, and verily believed, and now believe, that they were unanswered by him, I thought it beg to retain them in my own possession, as I nave done until now." "You see," continued Moulton, "that you are a witness to two facts: first, that my statement was unchanged by Beecher's attack on me; secondly, that I never knew until you were here that Beecher had resumed his amour with Elizabeth."

I went down to the Wail-Street Ferry, thinking over the superstitions tenacity with which a shallow local opinion clung to Beecher, like crawfish to a stone. These were two young men behind me who stack together for a great human, if not Christian, affection: Friendship, Friendship,

What is manifer than two young men in respectful love, in the steadfastness of friendship, or, as Hamlet said: "In the sympathy of their elementship, in the conconnacy of their everpreserved love"? Between them was nothing but a principle of action. Tilton had a chatte faculty of expressing a fine, ardent mind. Moulton had a business for a month, lost his summer vacation, and partnership to retain. The first man, in his want, never hesitated to ask help: the second, in his fullness yet dilemma, never hesitated to give it. Down through years the cordial relation had run, neither Beecher's favor nor the Plymouth Church yell—for that is all it is:

TEE'S REPORT.

"A SORRY, SIGKLY DOCUMENT."

From the Cleveland Herald.

That a Committee of Mr. Beccher's own selection from among his personal friends should find Mr. Beccher guilty of offense, has from the beginning of this bad business been among the improbabilities. But that, in the face of statements which, if not convicting him of adultery, at least left strong ground for suspicion of improprieties, the Committee should beslaver him with sickening adulation and flattery is as surprising as it is in bad taste.

Were it not for the seriously detrimental effect it will have upon the cause of morality and religion alike, the report of the Committee would create a general laugh at their expense. It is so ridiculous in its assumptions of superior virtue for Plymouth Church and its pastor, so amusing in its assertion of Mr. Beecher's infallibility, and so sweetly gushing and

NUMBER 8

POLITICAL.

Opinions of Washington Gentlemen on the Fall Elections.

The President Importuned for Milltary Aid in the South.

The New Administration Organ in New York to Start Sept. 15.

Senator Sherman Manufactures "Princinles" for an Ohio Convention.

Reports from Other Nominating Conventions in Western States.

Press-Comments on the Platform of the Illinois Opposition Convention.

Probable Result of the Fall Election

from a Republican Standpoint.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Trionne.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Leading Republicans who have been in the city for some days managing party affairs have drawn up an estimate of the probable result of the coming election. They readily concede that the cam-paign will be a hot one and their party will lose Iowa, and such a falling off as will leave them but twelve or fifteen votes from the South. Altogether they are prepared for a loss of somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty votes, which will cut down the majority to tweaty-five or thirty. There was a conviction among them some weeks ago that the Grangers would succeed in electing thirty or forty Representatives, but for some reason they have changed their minds. They say that all indications point to a regular old-fashioned fight between the Republican and Democratic parties, in which the Grangers, as such, will lose their distinctiveness. It is believed that not more than a half dozen Granger Representatives can be elected.

C.

seems, however, to be moving in the same old groove, possessed with the idea that the party supremary runst be maintained at all hazards, which accounts for his seal in the matter.

ceived here to-day by a prominent po

Letter from the Hon. Hugh McCulloch. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

A Plan for Restoring Specie-Standard.

Repeal of the Legal-Tender Character of the Greenbacks, Their Retirement by Funding, and the Substitution of Free-Banking.

-He Pronounces the Resolution of the Indiana Democratic Convention a Crime and a Blunder.

And Favors a Tariff for Revenue Only.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 17, 1874. GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter of the 25th ult. was forwarded to me from Fort Wayne after I had left. I regret that other engagements preyout me from accepting your flattering invita-tion to meet my fellow-citizens of Cincinnati, with many of whom I was formerly connected by business and social ties, and to speak to them oon the interesting, and what you term "per-exing," subjects of finance and taxation.

I am in no sense a teacher. My opinions upon hese subjects are valuable only as the views of ne who has given to them some thought, and has been influenced in his conclusions neither by personal nor political (party) consider wever, you desire an expr of them, and as I now find this cannot be given

It will be sufficient for my purpose to co that you especially refer by finance to the cur-rency, and by taxation to the tariff, although this limited view of the term. From want of time I shall only be able to express the con-clusions I have reached, without undertaking to give the facts or arguments on which they are

My opinions on the subject of

are well known by those who took the trouble read my Fort Wayne speech and my reports as Secretary of the Treasury from 1865 to 1869. The opinions I there established, in language as strong and unequivocal as I could command, have neither been changed nor modified. On the contrary, they have been confirmed and gthened by further observation and re-on. I thought it to be the duty of Congress, considering the question in its moral, as well as its financial, bearings, to adopt decisive and effective measures to bring about specie payments, and that the time for the adoption of these measures was at the close of the War. I did not think that "the way to prepare to resume specie payments was to resume," but I did think it of vital importance to the best interests the country that the BESTORATION OF THE SPECIE STANDARD

uld be the end and aim of all legislation bear should be the end and aim of an legislation oper-ing upon the subject of the currency. My con-viction was clear and decided that this could only be affected—within any reasonable time, and before such financial disaster as has recently occurred and overwhelmed the country—by retirng so much of the paper currency in circulat as would be necessary to bring up the residue to par. I thought that this could be accomplished without the occurrence of the apprehended dis-aster to the business of the country, and without infecting in the least the real value of property; that by a curtailment of the amount of incon-ertible notes in circulation, the purchasing, or measuring, power of the remainder would be proportionately increased, and that, conse-

THE AMOUNT OF REAL MONEY

that the measuring property by a false standard could not add to its value, nor, by a true standard, reduce it. There was, it seemed to me, but rency, and I was auxious that decided action for rency, and I was auxious that decided action for relieving the country of such a currency should be taken immediately after the close of the War, when individual indebtedness was less than it had been for many years. It seemed to me, also, that the injury to this class from a reduction and consequent improvement of the currency, would be altogether less than was feared by them; that what honest and energetic debtors needed was not legislation to enable them to pay their debts in a depreciated currency, but legislation that would give activity to well-directed, not speculative, enterprise, and stability to business; that is, in fact, one debt is in the course of trade, usually paid by the cre-ation of another, and the general indebtedness

of the people is not ordinarily, from year to year, materially reduced,

THE DEFOR CLASS

itself was in no serious danger of being injured by the elevation of the standard of values, and that if debtors were to be injured by it, the injury would be small in comparison with that which had been inflicted upon creditors, through the fegal-tender acts, which compelled them to receive in satisfaction of existing contracts a currency of far less value than that which was the only lawful money at the time they were made, and who generally bore their losses without murmuring, as a sacrifice required by the Government in its struggle with a gigantic rebellion. At that time, in language which made up by explicitness what it may have lacked in strength, I pointed out the danger and the immoral influences of an inconvertible and depreciated currency. By every argument I could make, and every illustration I could bring to bear upon the subject, I endeavored to prove in each of my reports that a depreciated currency was, and ever would be, anything else than a positive, unmistakable injury to the people, morally and financially; that, in regard to such a currency, there could be no "stand-still-until the-country-grows-up-to-it" policy; that, by wise legislation, we should fino ourselves upon the financial move towords specie payments, or, by nuwise laws, or by drifting without chart or compass, we should find ourselves upon financial breakers before we are conscious of immediate danger.

In my earliest utforances upon the financial question, in a free falk with my Fort Wayne finends, I remarked "that while I regarded an exclusive metallic currency among an enterprising and commercial people an impracticable thing, I regarded an irredeemable paper currency as an exit, which etcher notes were issued as a war measure, and as the war had been brought to a successful termination, measures should be taken for retiring these notes altogether, or bringing them up to the specie standard; that I had no faith in prosperity that was bas of the people is not ordinarily, from year to year, materially reduced,

cates. To the United States such a currency is utterly disreputable, since there is not the slightest necessity for it. That a nation so rich as ours, so grand in its resources, so vast in its productions,—a nation that has challenged the admiration of the civilized world by the rapid reduction of its public debt, commencing that reduction at the close of a war the most expensive that has ever been carried on, and actually reducing its indebtedness at the rate of nearly \$100,000,000 a year,—that such a nation should, for so long a period, maintain a depreciated circulating medium made

LAWYUL MONEY EY STATUTE,
is, to intelligent foreigners, an inexplicable mys-

depreciated circulating medium made
LAWFUL MONNY BY STATUTE,
is, to intelligent foreigners, an inexplicable mystery. The specie standard ought to have been reached before now, and I believe it would have been if that great power in the land, the prees, had given the doctrine enunciated from the Treasury Department from 1865 to 1869 the bearty indersement it has given to similar doctrines when proclaimed by the President in 1874. If the financial trouble that tas come upon us, and the consequent prostration of business in nearly all branches of trade, notwithstanding the plentifulness of currency, shall tend to correct the public sentiment in regard to the nature and offices of money, they will not be entirely without compensation. It required the sacrifices of a great war to uproot Siavery; perhaps it required the experiences of a great financial disaster to teach the people the danger of discarding the true measure of value, and substituting therefor the uncertain, fluctuating standard of irredeemable legal-tender notes. It will be lamentable indeed if, instead of having profited by experience,—our financial trouble, the result of our financial mistakes,—we shall cause a still wider departure from the paths of wisdom and safety. Real money—and the world always has had, and ever will have, plenty of it for legitimate uses—leaves or avoids countries that have an inferior substitute for it, no matter what other standard may be adopted by law, or how the fact may be adopted by law, or how the fact may be adopted to be disgnised; for the value of all property is still regulated by it. The Logal-Tender act compels the people of the United States to treat the greenback dollar as if it were a dollar in fact, but, except in payment of debts, it is not one. It has not the purchasing power of one. Its value has been 45 cents; it is now 90; a year honce it may be 95, or what it may be no one can tell.

It is Trief PAPER DOLLAR,

it may be no one can tell.

IT IS THE PAPER DOLLAR,

not the gold dollar, that fluctuates, and is, therefore, an uncertain and dangerous standard. Can it then be doubted that it is the duty of Congress so to legislate as to make, as soon as practicable, the paper dollar of which it authorizes the issue equal to the gold one?

The question then arises, What legislation is required to effect this most desirable result? Our new Secretary is a gentleman of ability, and he belongs to a State in which good financial seed was sown at an early day, as has been proved by

new Secretary is a gentleman of ability, and he belongs to a State in which good financial seed was sown at an early day, as has been proved by her high financial credit, and the soundness of her banking institutions. I know not what his views are, but he would not be a true scion of Kentucky stock if he were unactual upon the financial question. If the management of our finances were in his hands, I for one should be willing to take him upon trust, not doubting that he would pursue the right course to relieve the country from the burden—for so it is—of an irredeemable currency. But such is not the fact. His hands are upd. Congress is to determine what shall be our financial policy, and this determination may depend on the result of the approaching elections. As parties now stand, the financial question cannot be made a strictly party question, nor will t be—as in the better part of the late session, it was feared might be the case—a sectional one. It is a question upon which there will be differences of opinion among men of the same party and the same State. That there should be speedy legislation, and a

lation, and a DEFINITE POLICY ESTABLISHED, every one who is not a gambier in business admits and desires. Nothing but further inflation can be worse than uncertainty upon a matter so important to the well-being of the country as the currency. It is for these reasons that I now feel at liberty to give my opinion upon the financial legislation that is required. I state my views frankly, not as creaenting the only way, but as that which seems to me the most certain and direct path for

and direct path for

and direct path for

REACHING SPECIE-PAYMENT.

If a wiser plan shall be adopted, no one will be more pleased than myself.

First—Congress should fix a period, say the lat of December, 1876, the time is not material if it be not remote, after which United States notes should cease to be a legal tender.

Second—The Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to retire, by the use of the surplus revenue (and, if this should be insufficient, by the sale of bonds), at least \$50,000,000 of United States notes per annum, until all have been re-States notes per annum, until all have been re-tired, and he should be prohibited from reissuing the notes thus retired under any protext or cir-cumstances whatever.

Third—In liew of the United States notes re-tired, an equal amount of bank notes, if they shall be required, should be issued to National

then, then he anomalous forwards the process of the

European markets are disturbed of our Financial. Tacunizs.

It is these causes, that are only temporary,—and not scarce money, which occasion the depression which at present exists. There has never been a time when the products of the West (I can speak advisedly of this section) have falled to bring what they were really worth, according to prices at the home and foreign markets, for want of money to pay for them, and there never will be. I know that these products have commanded at various times extremely low prices, but this was owing to the lack of means there never will be. I know that these products have commanded at various times extremoly low prices, but this was owing to the lack of means of transportation, or of a supply superior to the demand. The fact that nine out of ten of those who have been engaged in buying and shipping the products of the West to the seaboard, where prices are usually regulated by the European markets, have failed in business, as an evidence that those products have not been sacrificed, or sold at home for less than their value, by reason of a scarcity of money. There need, then, be no apprehension on the part of the farmers of the West that they will be injured, or that there would be a scarcity of money by reason of the wishdrawal of the United States notes, or a reduction of paper circulation.

FOR EVERY BOLLAR OF DEPRECIATED currency withdrawn, they would have a dol-lar, in value at least, of convertible paper, or of specie. What is true in regard to farmers, is equally true in regard to manufacturers, merchants, and laborers. My own deliberate opinion is, that we shall never have really cheap money, as we can never have reliable money, as we can shall never have really cheap money, as we can never have reliable money, until the United States notes are stripped of their false character, retired from circulation, and their place supplied by specie, and perfectly-secured, convertible bank notes. Specie then will cease to flow out of the country as now it does, but will commence flowing in so soon as we drive out of circulation the notes which have deprived it of its monetary character. The monetary character. monetary character. The products of our gold and silver mines now leave us, because we have no use for them. As the precious metals are not circulating mediums, nor bases for money, they would be a burden if retained.

In regard to a substitution of

In regard to a substitution of

BANK NOTES FOR CREENBACKS,

I have only to say that there ought not to be,
and there will not long be, two kinds of paper
money in circulation. One kind or the other
will occupy the field. This I think nevitable.
We shall get nd of the United States notes, or
there will be an irresistible demand for more of
them. I advocate the substitution of back notes
for United States notes because the latter stand
in the way of a return to meets. for United States notes because the latter stand in the way of a return to specie. The Government lesks the means and machinery to keep in circulation a convertible currency of its own. To maintain such a currency, the Treasury Department, or a department to be created for the purpose, would necessarily become a bank of issue. Such a bank would be as unsuited to our institutions as it would be deficient to bank of issue. Such a bank would be as unsuited to our institutions as it would be deficient in the power required to give flexibility to its issues, and secure a just and equal distribution of them throughout the country. For such an experiment we are not 'prepared. As long as we have a legal-tender paper currency we shall have an incentreverticle currency.

I advocate the substitution of bank notes for United States notes, also, because I regard it of exceeding importance that the subject of the currency should be

exceeding importance that the subject of the currency should be

WITHDRAWN FROM POLITICS.

Politicians are necessarily agitators. They cannot be otherwise. They need capital, and agitation is their capital. That this capital should not be made by a perpetual interference with what affects every man's interest, is an obvious truth. A Government currency, therefore, is not what is needed for a circulating medium. No political party should be intrusted with the power of making money—or what is called money—scarce, or pleuty, at pleasure. Let the United States notes, then, be retired. Let the restraints upon bank circulation be removed. Let banking be free, and the business of banking be managed by those who embark in it. Let the circulation of banks, secured by the bonds of the Government, be regulated by their ability to redeem, and by the requirements of the country, and we shall have that freedom from political interference, and that flexible, yet stable, because convertible converse, which is needed. cal interference, and that flexible, yet stable ecause convertible, currency, which is needed

because convertible, currency, which is needed to SILMULATE ENTERPRISE and secure to labor its proper reward. The loss that the people would austain in the matter of interest by the withdrawal of the United States notes would not be folt. If this loss should not be made up by the taxes assessed upon the banks, and the facilities which they render to business, it would be small in comparison with what would be gained by the withdrawal of the currency question from the areas of politics. I am no advocate for banks. If they did not exist, I might regard the creation of them a question of doubtful expediency; but they are so interwoven with our financial interests, that they could not be destroyed without a financial revolution. And it must be borne in mind, in considering our bank. must be borne in mind, in considering our banking system, that it is a very different one from that it expenseded, masmuch as it gives to the people a circulation of uniform value and unquestionable solvency. It is undoubtedly the

and it should be sustained until a bester of

true, is calculated to mislead. That these bonds should be paid in greenbacks is not in accordance with the law noder which the issue was made. The reverse is the fact. If is true that the law does not expressly state that they are payable in coin, but it is provided that the interest be so paid. If it is stient in regard to the principal, it is because no one at that time regarded the United States notes as anything else than a temperary durrency, which was to be redeemed or retired by

CONWESSION INTO BONDS.

deemed or retired by

Some as on the bonds by their terms would be
brought under the control of the Government.

Who, in fact, ever heard of a national obligation
the interest on which was payable in one kind of
currency, and the principal in another and depreciated kind, and what would be thought of a
page 18 of the technical of the technica preciated kind, and what would be thought of a people who should take advantage of the technical construction of their own law, and compel the holders of their bonds to take in payment their own dishonored paper, notwithstanding their cervants in the Treasury Department, their agents who solicited subscriptions, and the public precs, with the full knowledge and approval of the law-making power, had represented the principal as well as the interest, of the bonds to be payable in coin? By every member of the House and of the Senate, who participated in the debate, when the subject of the issue of those bonds was under consideration, and who in terms altuded to them, they were spoken of as gold bonds. To

as gold bonds. To

EFFUDIATE ALL THESE PROMISES

now, the people of the United States would reach a depth of degradation and dishonor to which no nation has yet descended. The statement of the propesition, stripped of all its disguises, is enough to condemn it in the estimation of all honorable men. It is not, I am sure, in harmons with the sentiments of a majority tion of all honorable men. It is not, I am sure, in harmony with the sentiments of a majority of the Democrate of Indians. As a bid for votes, the resolution of the Convention was a blunder, which, in politics, is worse than a crime. Morally and economically considered, as well as politically, if it was, an expression of the intelligent sentiment of its members (which I apprehend it it was not), it might justly be be pronounced a crime and blunder combined.

The result is was not, it might justly be be pronounced a crime and blunder combined.

The takiff.

Thave said so much upon the currency question I have neither time nor space to dwell long upon the tariff. Nor is it necessary that I should, as it is a question which is being discussed by those who have given to it much more attention than I have, and who understand it hatter. I favor a revenue, not a protective tariff. The present tariff has been highly productive of revenue, and it is therefore contended that it is, in fact, a revenue tariff; and that, insanuch as a large portion of our revenues are to be derived from customs duties, the difference between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue must always be more imaginary than real. Now, while it is true that since 1862 the importations into the United States have been heavy, and the revenues from the source have, consequently, been large, it does not follow that the present tariff, in the proper meaning of the term, is a revenue tariff. It was intended and framed to protect certain interests in the United States, and it has done, and is still doing, this by

PREVENTING TARE COMPETITION between home and foreign manufacturers, there-

and is still doing, this by

PREVENTING TAIR COMPETITION
between home and foreign manufacturers, thereby increasing to consumers the cost of many articles of common and indispensable use. It is true also that this, to some extent, must be the effect of any system of raising revenue by customs duties; and free trade, desirable as it may be, is not likely to be adopted, as long as large revenues are needed for the payment of the public debt, and for defraying the expesses of the Government.

public debt, and for defraying the expenses of the Government.

INDIRECT TAXATION, sepecially taxes upon imports, is undoubtedly the most expensive and demoralizing, if not the most unequal, mode of raising revenue that has ever been resorted to; and yet it is the most popular, because it is not inquisitorial, and does not introduce the tax-gatherer to the consumer, and it is fell only in the enhanced prices of the articles which are subject tori,—the cause of such enhanced prices is not often considered. The pelicy of raising revenue by taxes upon imports is not, however, to be abandoned; said it will not be possible, even if it were desirable, to frame laws which will yield such revenues as will be required from this source without giving home-industry liberal protection.

Now, what I think the people should carnestly and persistently contend for is

A TARIFF IN WHICH REVENUE SHOULD BE THE OBJECT,

A TARREF IN WHICH REVENUE SHOULD BE THE OBJECT,
and not the incident; that a commission, fairly representing the different sections of the country, be appointed by Congress to prepare a bill, the aim of which should be to raise the necessary revenues from the smallest number of articles, discarding the policy of protection, and which should be so clear in its provisions and which should be so clear in could understand language that common people could understand it. I suggest that such a bill should be prepared to be such as the same to me to be such as the same it seems to me to be such as the same it seems to me to be such as the same it seems to me to be such as the same it seems to me to be such as the same in the sam by a commission, because it seems to me to be the only means by which an intelligible, symmet-rical, and consistent bill can be secured. As rical, and consistent bill can be a long as tariff bil's are prepared by com do not command the confidence of the House in a sufficient degree to maure their passage through that body without important alteration, and such bills are subject to still further alteration by the Senste, and receive their final touches from committees of conference, amid the haste and confusion distinguishing the closing hours of the session, we shall have

chilicult to understand, and fruituled fraud and disigation, instead of symmetrical, consistent, and intelligible laws. It is true that the work of a commission would be subject to the same ordeal as would the reports of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees, but as the commission would be selected for the single purpose of preparing a tariff, it would be more likely to fairly represent the different sections of the country than a commission would be selected for the sugle purpose of preparing a tariff, it would be more likely to fairly represent the different sections of the country than a commission would prepare a bill that count change.

It cainot be denied, I apprehend, that by the present tariff both the revenue and

THE PROPLE ARE RADIT CHARTE;
that it is negard to some articles prohibitory; that it increases the cost of many things, without yielding revenue enough therefrom to cover the expense of collection, thereby profiting home manufacturers to the amount of that increased cost, without benefiting the Government,—that, of its beavy duties upon some kinds of raw materials it has rendered unprofitable, and gradually destroyed industries, that before the war were prosperous and profitable; and finally, that it is difficult for interpretation, and on some points inconsistent, thus opening the door to, if not inviting, fraud on the part of importer, and giving opportunity for oppressive and dishonest practices to the officers of the customs.

Whether the protective principle be retained or not, there is no doubt that the present tariff should be subjected to a thorough revision, and I believe this will only be done in the manner in which it ought to be done, through the agency of a commission.

THE FOLIOY OF PROTECTION should, in my judgment, be abandoned, because it favors, by direct legislation, particular interests; because is the content with the spirit of the age, which demands that all ununceasary obstacles, and, consequently, lessens the price of them; betaue it is monassient with the spirit o

for invention and aptitude in the use of ms-chinery of my countrymen that I am estimiled to there is no branch of manufactures suited to the country that has prospered under existing laws, which would not continue to prosper even under a system of absolute

which have died out, or are languishing under existing laws, would be restored to LIFZ and quickened into prosperity. I have time to mention but one instance. Iron secanships can even now be built about as cheaply in the United States as they can be in Europe. With a reduction of duties upon the materials which are used in their construction, they could be built cheaper. So that the great shipyards for building iron ships, not only for the United States, but for other nations, would be found, at no distant day, on the Delaware instead of on the Clyde.

The great

The great
an Empire of itself, clings to Protection as if
her prosperity depended upon it; but she will
never know how great her resources and power
are, not what her people are capable of accompllashing, until she ceases to fook to the Government to protect her interests, and learn to rely
upon herself. There is no more reason why she
should ask the Government to protect her iron
manufactures against foreign competitors than
against the competition of Missouri, Virginia, or
Tonnessee.

The pica that

AMERICAN LABOR

must be protected against what is called the "pauper labor" of Europe is, if I may use the expression, "played out." Pauper labor in the factories and furnaces of Europe is a myth. Stilled labor is in great demand, and is as costly, estimating the difference in the expense of living, on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. If it were not so, the difference would be more than equalized by our superior mechinery and our superior cleverness in the use of it. We have, in the United States, the best cotton-mills in the world, with all the capital that is needed to run them, and we are producing better cotton than can be grown elsewhere. Is it possible that the cotton-spinners of New England need protection against the cotton-spinners of Great Britain?

Britain?

WE HAVE HON,

literally cropping out of the earth, mountains of it, in fact, of the best quality, and coal for smelting and manufacturing it, in its immediate neighborhood. In Great Britain iron is only found hundreds, if not thousands, of feet below the surface, a large ortion of which has only found hundreds, it not thousands, of feet below the surface, a large portion of which has to be transported at great expense to the coal districts, to be manufactured, and, at still great-er expense, when manufactured, to the markets of the United States. Do the iron-makers of Tennessee, Missouri, and Pennsylvania need to be protected against competition from England?

be protected against competition from England?

COAL,
the producer of the great motive power of the
world,—coal, which is found in inexhaustible
supply throughout this country.—which is indispensable in manufacturing, and, in the older
States, is used by almost every family for fuel,
—should coal be increased in price by a tariff
which prevents the introduction of it from the
Dominion of Canada?

Is it right that every family in the United

which prevents the introduction of it from the Dominion of Canada?

Is it right that every family in the United States should pay an EXTRA PRICE FOR THE SALT it uses for the benefit of the few who are manufacturing it, and who can make it as cheaply as it can be made in any other country? These questions—and the number can be largely increased—are not new, but they lose none of their interest because they have been frequently asked. The present is a good time for the people to ponder them. No Protection laws were ever so ably defended as the Corn Taws of England. No interest ever seemed to demand protection more than the agricultural interests of that country. It was thought proved, as clearly as figures and arguments—could prove anything, that

as figures and arguments could prove anything, that

TREE TRADE IN CORN

would be a death blow to the owners of fanded property. What! abolish the sliding-scale of import duties, and open the English ports to the cheap grain of the Continent and of the United States? The very suggestion of such a proposition by English Reformers was regarded by land-owners as evidence that the world was inoving in the wrong direction, and that crack-brained theorists were aiming to control it.

Now, what has been the effect of the repeal of the English Corn laws? Low prices for lands? Neglect in the cultivation? Prostration of agricultural interests? The reverse are the facts. Land, instead of declining, advanced in value. The cultivation of it was at once improved, and the interest, which it was said was to be prostrated by Free Trade in breadstuffs, speedily became vastly more prosperous than ever. The English land-owner who should now advocate the re-enactment of the Corn laws would be considered a fit subject to he handed wer. The English land-owner who should now advocate the re-ensatment of the Courn laws would be considered a fit subject to be handed over to the surgeon to be operated upon for the "simples." The same will be true in regard to the Protection laws now in force in the United States. It will, at no distant day, be as

DIFFICULT TO FIND A PROTECTIONIST in this country as it now is to find a land-owner in England who would acknowledge that he ever favored the Corn laws.

The United States, with their rich sell, abounding resources, and intelligent people, will have a sound currency, and more extended cause freer, trade with foreign pations.

The Title "Reverend."

The Title "Reverend."

The Title "Reverend."

chers, Chehmati.

The Title "Reverend."

The registers of the parish of Tamworth contain some interesting particulars as to local usage. These registers date back from the reign of Philip and Mary, 1556. The first title given in them to a clergyman is the old title "Sir," with whitch Shakspeare has made us familiar. In May, 1567, we have an entry "Sir Peter Stringar, curate." The clergyman who succeeded him is called "Sir Richard Walker," but there are other contemporaneous entries, such as "sacerdos," "clericus," "preacher," and "ver'il minister." These latter seem to have obtained till, in King James' reign, we have the prefix "master," which, as we know, was applied to the great divine, Master Hooker, and this practice seems by our registers to have been continued through the Commonwealth, though "Minister of the Gospel" is sometimes added. We have, however, in 1657, the first use of the word "Reverend," evidently in this case as a special mark of respect, not as a formal title. On "11 June, 1657, we buried our Reverend Paster Master Thomas Blake, minister of Tamworth. In 1693 we have a clergyman by name Samuel Collins. I had noticed with curiosity an erasure before his name in each of the casualties, baptismal or funeral, recorded in our register. At last, in 1701, I was lucky enough to find an unsrised entry, and it appears that the obnoxious word was the title "Reverged"—as Mr. (i. of his children, haptized in 1706, is baptized as the child of plain Samuel Collins, minister, haptized in 1706, he was buried without the title "Reverged"—as Mr. (i. of Master) Samuel Collins, Minister of Tamworth, Henceforward the same address is used till November, 1727, when we have the baptism of Aune, daughter of "ye Rev. Mr. Robert Wilson, Minister of Tamworth, and after that date the child of plain Samuel Collins, minister, and when he died, in 1706, he was buried without the title "Reverged"—as Mr. (i. of Master) Samuel Collins on of the matter discussed at the Camborne Conference. It fell to the lot of one of my prede

See de Urgel, where the Carlists recently achieved a success by the capture of its entire garrison of about 500 men, is a comparatively unimportant little town in Catalonia lying in a plain among the Pyrenees Monseigneur Jose Taixal, the Bishop of Urgel, by the communace of some of whose friends within the town the capture was effected, has long been attached to the staff of Don Carlos, and is an adroit bigot whom the Pope long ago commissioned to be head of the church when Don Carlos should establish his Kingdom. In his capacity of Bishop of Urgel he is also "Prince" of the curious little State of Andorres, in the Pyrenees, which is generally styled a Republic, but possesses an automalous kind of government, which in 1948 was partly under the joint control of the King of France and this Spanish Bishop, but since that time has been ruled by two dozen consuls chosed by the popular vote. In illustration of the unreasoning religious enthusiasm of Monseigneur Taixal, Aramat Batok, in his "Spain and the Spaniards," talks a story of the Bishop's assuring the correspondent of the London Times in the Carlist caling last year, "that Quien Victoria had long ago passed over to Roman Catholicism, but was afraid of making it known to her people."

Particulars of the Lynching of Negroo

in Gibson County. The Apprehended Negro Attack Upon Trenton-One Thousand Armed Whites

Gathered in That Town.

Proclamation by the Governor, Offering Rewards for the Apprehension of the Lynchers.

lard, Jarrett Burrow, George Grame, Stor. Bryant, Dan Walliams, Bob Love, Dick Shav Dug Jamison, Hays Peebles, Aifred Williams Nick Ivey, and Jour others, names at present in known to ware

known to your correspondent.

THE MASSED MES.

This morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, ab This morning, between I and I actor, 2000; 100 disguised men, armed with double-barreled shot-guns, rifles, and revolvers, rode quietly into town and surrounded the jail in which the negroes mentioned were confined. The Sheriff and Jailer, both of whom were on duty, were called out and the keys of the prisoners cells demanded. To this demand the officers refused to accede, and declared their intention of holding the negroes subject to the action of the law.

"COME FOR THOSE NIGORAS."

The leaders of the masked men leveled their reapons at the officers, and said in emphatic tones, "We have come for those niggers, and intend getting them; turn over the keys, or we will blow your brains out." As their very action looked like business, there was no more hesitation beyond a formal protest, and the keys were

PREPARING FOR THE SLAUGHTER. Going to the cells, the masked men unlocked the doors, and with presented and cocked wea-pons ordered the negroes out. The order was tremblingly complied with and the poor fright-ened black wretches marched into the corridor. There they were tied together with strong pieces of rone in twos.

of rope in twos.

THE MARCH TO DEATH.

The disgraised men marched the negroes into the street. They were placed in the centre of an irregular hollow square, and the line of march was taken up, leading out on shat is known as the Huntingdon road. The strictest silence was preserved, and, until the maskers were well out of Trenton at least, they preserved their incognito in such a manner as to defy detection.

defy detection.

"gun, nors, nun."

After going about haif a mile, the mob halted, and six of the negroes, three couples, were ordered out of the ranks. They were cut loose at one side of the road, and told to go, and go quick. The negroes started in a run, when a volley from along the whole line cut them down, all falling at the first fire. The mob must have supposed that all were killed, as they moved on without account to inspect the coudition of

From this scene of carnage the masked men and their remaining victims marched on about 2 miles further up the river bottom road, where another hait was made. Then the remaining ten negroes were ordered out. Like their brethren who had gone before, they were cut loose and told to move themselves. The poor frightened wretches tried to, but ere they could make their second jump towards life and floerty they were shot down. This time the masked took batter.

weetches tried to, but ere they could make their second jump forwards life and liberty they were shot down. This time the maskers took better sim for they dropped every one of the fleeing negroes dead in their tracks.

FOURTEEN KILLID—TWO WOUNDED.

That ended the carnival of blood for the night. Fonrteen negroes killed outright and two others wounded, one perhaps mortailly. After disposing of the last of their defenseless victims, the murdering maskers disported, disappearing in the dark shadows of the adjacent forests like spirits of the damned who had been called forth to a festival of death, and from which they were reluctantly forced by the gray light of dawn.

Looking Atrias has masked like spirits of the damned who had been called forth to a festival of death, and from which they were reluctantly forced by the gray light of dawn.

Looking Atrias has maskeds.

The Circuit Court is fuscasion at this place, and when it convened this morning speeches were made by the several members of the Bar denouncing the action of the masked men, who were all from the country, in the most emphasic terms. The Bar urged upon the presiding Judge to at once send in a special charge to the Grand Jury directing that body to send for minesses all along the road from here to Pitckettwille, and to learn if possible the names of the maskers, so that they might be inducted and pumished.

At this juncture a courier rading at foll speed entered the town and announced that the negroes were in full lorce had wall armed out about 4 miles from town, near what is known as the Gleason place. This report of course caused the most intense excitement, and the courtry. When they returned they reported all quiet, although it is generally understood here that the negroes of this country are well organized and armed and ready for action at a moment's notice.

Two companies of whites from Union City and intermediate points arrived here at 1 o'clock to-day. They are all well armed and ready for any emergency. Everything is quiet here now.

Trenton,

Trenton, Tenn. (Aug. 26). Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.

The following is my interview with Mayor Com:

"The report reached here this morning that from 300 to 500 negroes were

MARCHING ON THE TOWN OF TRENTON.

We could not hear, or scouting the country, of more than fourteen negroes, a portion armed. Information also reached here by a white man that he had seen 100 negroes, a portion armed, who were cleaning up everything. Mrs. Gleason, tiving near town, saw several negroes, who went to her house and inquired for her husband. I think there is no danger to-night or tomorrow night; after that I fear there will be a demonstration by the negroes. I notice that they stand around groups of white men, trying to ascertain what they are talking about. This has been going on several days. The negroes regarded as reliable have been talking about this measure, sad have taken more interest than they ever did before. Owing to frequent and alarming reports reaching here. I convened the City Board to devise measures for protection against any attack by negroes. We concluded it advisable to call the citizens together, and published a card for them to meet at night at the Courthouse. I have no doubt but that the negroes are organized over the entire county, and there are organized over the entire county, and there are supported to device the entire county, and there are organized over the entire county and the reg

to have visited Properties hood last night. Gener

the prehister of the care of the grave of th

THE PULPIT. was found in the need of paysiariest. "In it thon shalt do no work." This command was not arbitrary, but founded in the wants of man's nature. Labor and rest were the laws of his being. The great divisions of time into night and day were not enough; we needed the seventh part more of our time for rest, and the observance of this command was conducive to bodily and mental strength, and to good health and long life. The law of labor during the six days was just as imperative as the law of rest on the seventh, and this, too, was for man's good; he who passed the six days away in idleness broke the living law as much as he who worked on the seventh. The Sabbath was not only for rest, but for holy or spiritual exercises. It was to be kept "holy," or for sacred services. "Man shall not live by bread alone." The soul had its life, and needed its food. The tendency of our pressing bodily wants and cares was to shut out the soul's want. The Sabbath came to bid worldly work be still, and to give the true life, the inner life, a chance to come into the foreground—a chance to be heard when the busy din of other things was husted. Hence public worship on that day was most appropriate. Man's opposition to the Sabbath day came from his want of knowledge and reflection upon his best interests and his real life. If he saw the law of his being, he would, in obedience to that law, give his weary body rest, for the "life is more than meat, and the body more than raiment," and what were meat and raiment when health or life was gone? And did man see his soul-life, its need of purity, of trith, of culture, and the long hereafter to which he was going, he would see how the blessed Sabbath was his best friend and helper. As to the manner in which the day should be observed, it was evident that we were not under the strict Jewish law, which forbade going out of the tent or gathering sticks for kindling a fire, and punished with offenses with death: That people, so low down in morals, needed severe laws and heavy penalities. The Savior, Hov, Dr. Thomas on Man and the Sabbath. on at St. James thurch by the ion of the Thrty-seventh Street Baptis Church. Burrell of the Westminster Church. AND THE SABBATH. of the Rev. H. W. Thomas, of the Pirst Methods Church.

Thomas, payor of the First Church preached to a very large convested ay morning, from the text: yesterday more stated for many and saids was made for many and saids was made for many and saids with the saids of the sai the half season rather than with the sple it contained, rather than with the sabbath questioning specifically the Sabbath questioning specifically was the soverhis servant. This principle of sty had a wider applica

were things above man shere the hanged, sud he was no longer the came me servant. By studying punciples we might the better redecies in the manifold relations In the study and application of very wide domain, rising pear as man's servants and help-abitrary masters, compelling an

no to have dominion over the works of h. Thou hast put all things under his linked and oven; yea and the beasts of the tribular of the air, and the fish of the shakever passeth through the paths namer feeling of ownership, and by rad consent of all ages, man had a the three things, and an ownership limited only by the possession of land, our race felt that they had a right

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we come upon the plane one or acquired, or in the

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ich we exist to feed and

ng to deprive us of our our enjoyments, but the lature, of reason, and of rise from the lower and and come up into the

ath was indeed a bard expable something that or bey had the least un-

antisements as much as any one, and regretted that the Church was so slow in seeing and providing for the want of our nature; but Sunday was not the day for these things; it should be devoted to the culture of our higher life. He thought, too, there was a medium ground between the old rigid Puritaine Sabbath, where a husband was not permitted to kiss his wife, and the German extreme which made it a day of pleasure. It could not be settled by exact rules, but must be left to the enlightened judgment and conscience of the people. For himself, he saw no sense in the severity, insisted upon by some, that would not permit one to use cream in his coffee, or would forbid a quiet walk on the street or in the park for the laboring man whose only chance to enjoy the out-of-doors air and sunshine was on that day.

And equally was he opposed to making the Sabbath a day of sporting and caronising. We needed to be reasonable and sensible in religion as well as in other things, and with the law before us, or the principle that the Sabbath was for our good, we should study how best to use it.

The great lesson in life was to know our true place, and the proper uses of things. We should learn where to serve and where to be served; how to use in the broadest liberty the gifts of God without abusing them; how to make the most of life in all its phases and relations; flow, and for what, to employ our twenty or thirty years of business life, of social life, of church and Sabbath life, before we go hence; how we can in our day redeem all these from their abuses; how to purify and exalt them from the lower to the higher purposes of beings destined to eternity. Had any lost their high place as sovereigns, and become slaves to appetite, to passion, to lust, to love of pleasure and money? Did those things own and rule us, or did we stand in our places as masters and not slaves? It was grand to be men where machood was crowned with a wise self-rule, where life was made up of noble resolves and good deeds, rising ever more into the pure a twe for it—that we, under God, not has it owned us. This feeling persisp extended further, and took matths. We felt that we had a made up of noble resolves and good deeds, rising ever more into the pure and spiritual, till we came into the full love and life of Christ.

## HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL.

Sermon at St. James Church by the Rev Mr. Brown, of Detroit. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Christ Church (Episcopal), Detroit, preached in St. James Episcopa Church, corner of Cass and Huron, streets, yes terday morping, taking his text from the Gospe of the day, "He hath done all things well." He and found selected that brief sentence that they might waraggregating rant it, if they would, in their Christian expedeep things of God concerning their own lives to test their faith in Him, and so reach that sub-lime act of confidence expressed by His ancient serrant, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him." The life of every soul was peculiar to itself. Though humanity had a common heritage of trouble and of suffering, all held an individual relation, and no one could possibly speak for another, so as to be the interpreter of another's scrrow. The very identical afflictions and trials, as they appeared to the general or casual observer, and whose salient points of character stood before the world in the perfect resemblance, yet had an internal vision which only the single soul could appreciate for itself.

the world in the perfect resemblance, yet had an internal vision which only the single soul could appreciate for itself.

The mind of man, however general might be its features, had an identity of thought and a reflex history that belonged to itself alone. The religious being, or life, of man was more intensely so. They could perceive this in their own lives, and had often felt that, notwithstanding the closest intimate relation of heart to heart, bound up in almost single love, yet there was a deeper self which could find no plummet to fathom its experience, or rather its peculiar sense of trial, save communion with God. All had longed for a sympathy to meet experiences—welling up from the innermost depth of conscious suffering or conscious bliss, and when they had essayed to find the responsive mind and heart that would answer to the lowest or highest note of theirs, they had been disappointed, and turned again back into the recesses of their own history, and in unsyllabled thought found themselves slone with God. They had stood with God upon the mount, and then hastened to be with the people in the plain below; but, forsooth, they bid them veil their bliss, as they could not bear ig; or they might have come up from the profound depths of anguish of soul, and discovered the vain endeavors to have the strange dealings of God known and felt by kindred friends. In God's discipline of the soul this was the more entirely true, so that the sentence of the text became in its full force and principle an individual expression. The speaker then amplified on this idea, illustrating his discourse by many peculiar incidents in the history of the Church, and concluded, in substance, as follows:

When they enlarged their love, and sought to take it mutual lives and experiences, and make that faith and trust a reality, how hard did it not seem! Yet all family troubles would, in God's own time, have a happy ending if they would but wait and trust. God granted this blessing to them in answer to their prayer, and inrecognition

terday as a house of prayer. There is as yet only a sparse population in that part of the city, still the religious needs of even this few must be provided for. The Baptist denomination have erected a handsome little frame building with a capacity to seat 200 persons, which evinces a commendable spirit of religious fervor and real good sense. A lease of the land for two years was donated to the congregation by H. D. Parmenter, and a plain but serviceable structure built thereon. The whole cost amounted to \$800, of which \$500 remained unpaid up to yesterday, and this sum was collected at the dedication services. This happy state of affairs—the congregation being now the entire owners of their house—was in great part owing to the attring exhortations of the Rev. Dr. Everts.

The services began at 3 p. m. Every seat was occupied, and the side passages and porch were occupied by those who arrived at the chapel late and were unable to obtain seats. A choir of six persons, under the direction of A. W. Rowley, sang the hymns, to the accompaniment of an organ. Hymns and prayers invoking God's assistance and bleasing preceded a very earnest discourse by the Rev. Dr. Everts. "Surely the Lord is in this place and I knew it not,"—Genesis, xxviii, 16,—was the reverend gentleman's text. He spoke of the recklessness, and jpodlessness of this city, and expressed the conviction that trouble is brewing, and will descend upon Chicago unless by the providence of God, such structures as they were assembled in, small and great, were the certain civilizers and regensrators of society. He deplored the non-observance of the Sabbath, he said, is now becoming a mere holiday, sud instead of being devoted to a spiritual feast to "the honor of God," it was on the contrary devoted to the service of Satan through the agency of beer-gardens and dancing-saloons. So long as men depart from a proper keeping of the Sabbath day, so long and thus wide is the gap they make between themselves and Divine grace. After showing that religion with men is a

#### "GO, AND SIN NO MORE."

Sermon by the Rev. D. J. Burrell. The Rev. D. J. Burrell, pastor of the minster Presbyterian Church, preached a ser-mon last evening on the text "Go, and sin no nore." He said that the story of the context was of the time of the feast of the tabernacle. Not less than ten millions of people were some-times found in the city of Jerusalem on these occasions. At the feast to which the text re-ferred there were present more people than usual, in the hope of seeing the ne prophet. They were disappointed, however; He did not make His appearance. They knew His life was in danger; would He dare to come? On the morning of the fourth day He came, and went up into the temple porch and there began to preac to a vast number of people. The Scribes and to a vast number of people. The Scribes and Pharisees were alarmed, and tried to enrage the people against Him. On this day they sent up a company of Roman soldiers to capture and bring Him to trial, but they came back without Him. On the following day another scheme was

Him to trial, but they came back without Him. On the following day another scheme was devised. An immense crowd came bringing a woman who had been taken in the act of adultery. They brought ber to Christ, saying: "Moses commanded that all such should be put to death; what sayest Thou?" Here was a dilemma. Christ wrote with His singer in the dust as though the subject was nothing to Him. Then He said; "Let he that is without sio among you cast the first stone." They felt the robuke, and stole away. He turned to the woman, whom none had condemned, and said; "Go, and sin no more." He did not say "thy sins are forgiven," or "go in peace," but "go, and sin no more." It was not an uncommon thing nowadays to see an offender dragged before the Church. What must we say? Christ had left us no alternative. We must say "Go, and sin no more." Christ's people were the merciful ones; the bigots were the tender ones. The liberals would put the offender to death; the Church says! "Go, and sin so more."

Justice was an essential part of mercy, but it was addificult thing to be just. The speaker related the case of an Elder in an Easterry church who was charged with a nameless crime. The evidence against him seemed to admit of no

related the case of an Elder in an Eastern church who was charged with a nameless crime. The evidence against him seemed to admit of no disbelief, but still he protested his innocence with his dying breath. After ne died the woman who had made the charge confessed its falsity. It was difficult to tell what evidence to believe. We knew nothing of the circumstances preceding an offense, or the remorse following it. These were what God called evidence. God said, "Vengeance is mine. Don't tread upon my prerogative. It is mine to punish, yours to fornive." The speaker had seen on the streat the Black Maria, with its load of Bridewell prisopers, and had countless thousands mourn." The boys and it is who were to fill that Black Maria were grow

girls who were to fill that Black Maria were growing up; whipped for every offense, but never tasting mercy. It was mercy that made people good; not justice and harshness. Hard, desperate, despairing men and women were made by sharp justice.

It was manly to be merciful. Among the Indians the one who was tender-hearted was called a squaw. It was thought by others than Indians that to be manly meant to be hard, and firm, and just. A better picture of manhood was that of the poor soldier, who said: "O, God, Thou knowest I have slain many, but I never struck an upturned face; I never crushed a cry for quarier." Mercy was manly and godlike as well. Christ never once administered justice; never once administered justice; bever once held the rod of judgment. To the man Christ never once administered justice; never once held the rod of judgment. To the man who required vengeance of his fellow-man, vengeance would be meted out; to him who demanded justice, justices should be his award; but to the merciful, the mercy and peace of everlasting, eternal joy in Heaven.

## BALLOONS.

Their History and Future,

From the New York Times.

A famous Roman poet—though not very fa-A famous Roman poet—though not very famous for personal bravery, since he ran away at
the batle of Philippi, as he himself admits, when
he saw the day going against his party—declares
that he who first went to see in a ship must have
been a man of wonderful daring, with a beart
bound round in triple brass. If he were living
in our times he would have otherwise applied his
words to express his opinion of another sort of
voyager, the one who first took his life in his
hand and ventured into the air in the ear of a
balloon.

hand and ventured into the air in the car of aballoon.

That perilcus plaything of modern science, the aerostat, as it is called, is a child of France, having been born, so to speak, in Paris, the mother city of many happy or unhappy inventions, which had its omnibuses and corner post-boxes and postage-stamps for letters over 200 years ago. The balloon is not yet 100 years old,—for which reason, probably, it has not had its centenary, like so many other men and things of note.—sad, though practically French, it seems to have originated in the idea or discovery of the Englishmen, Cavendish and Black (1767), that hydrogen and heated air are lighter than common air. The "exploiting" of this was due to the experimental genius of France, and the first balloon was sent up in 1782 by the Mongoliner brothers, Joseph and Stephen, paper manufacturers. They used ficated air, and the King's Court and the Parisians talked of nothing but that curious inflation. In 1783 MM. Robert and Charles used hydrogen gas, far lighter than heated air, and the ascent from the Chamo de Mars was witnessed by all Paris. Pilatre De Roster also sent his belicon. And wat none of these men was

gear of the ladies, as may be gathered from the poem addressed by Robert Burns to the "crawl-in" ferlie" that appeared on a bonnet in the Church of Ayr:

# On Miss' gay Lunardi, fie, How daur ye do it!

How daur ye do it!

In that year, 1784, the Duke of Chartres (afterward Duke of Orleans) risked his life in a balloon with M. Robert and another gentleman. The court had its mot for the occasion, of course. "The Duke wished to get above his difficulties in some way," said a witty French Countees. But he had his difficulties in the clouds, too, and some fright along with them; for he was obliged with great effort to make a rent in the balloon in order to bring it safely to the ground. He was not so lucky as to perish in that journey. The women felt themselves, carried away by the enthusiasm of the time. Mime. Thible ascended in 1784 with M. Fleurand; and Mrs. Sags, in spite of her name, went above the clouds over Loudon. In 1784, M. Blanchard and Dr. Jefries, an American, performed the great fest of

thusiasm of the time. Mine. Thible ascended in 1784 with M. Fleurand; and Mrs. Bags, in spite of her name, went above the clouds over London. In 1784, M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries, an American, performad the great fest of crossing the sea from Dover to France in a hydrogen balloon. On this occasion Blanchard experimented with his own invention, a parachute, and let down a dog, which (as he did himself a little after) landed in safety. In that same year, and in an attempt to perform a similar feat, died Pilatre de Rosier. He attempted, in commany of M. Romain, to go from Boulogne to England, in a car attached to two balloons, one of them fire-heated. The latter, set fire to the other (hydrogen) and the aeronauts fell on the rocks of the French strand, where they perished. Subsequently the French used balloons in war—at the battle of Fleurus, against the Austrians, and in several sieges. In 1802 M. Garnerin, a Frenchman, appeared in London, and intensified the interest of his balloon ascents by the use of the parachute—not letting down a dog, but committing himself to the frail thing some thousands of feet above the earth. Nothing so singularly daring had ever been witnessed in England till then, and, in spite of the national hatred, the English respected the courage of the frog-caters, their 'natural enemies,' to use the expression of Charles James Fox. In his descent from his balloon Garnerin came rather roughly in contact with the ground, and got several bruises, which, however, did not deter him from repeating the same terrible experiment.

Balloons began, in 1803, to be used professedly in the cause of science, after the suggestions of La Place and others. Gay Lussae and Biot were among those who experimented in the elouds. The former ascended to the height of a miles, finding that she air lost density as it lay furthest from the search and believe the same heights from the sea-level on the surface of the earth. He wished expecially to find out whether magnetism worked as far up in the clouds. He thought it this ascents, and invented the long guide-rope that now hangs downward from most balloons, and helps to steady their motions. He piloted his great balloon when, in 1836, it made one of the most distinguished voyages of the age, from the Vauxhall Gardens, in London, to Elbern, in the Duchy of Nassau, a distance of 500 miles, traversed in eighteen hours. Next year Mr. Green went up, accompanied by Mr. Cocking, a scientific old gentleman who carried up a parachute, and, when at a great height in the air, boldly trusted himself to its keeping. The experiment was mismanaged somehow, and he fell heavily through the air to the earth, where he was dashed to pieces. But the parachute was still relied on, and Mr. Hampton in 1839 committed himself in mid-sir to another of these contrivances, with which he came to the ground in sates, in 1849 M. Artesialed from Marseitles over the Alps and their precipices, and reached Turin. In a subsequent experiment he was drowned in the sea at Earcelous.

four ascents in the Nassau balloon, and published his observations in the "Transactions of the Royal Society." In 1858 a committee of the But ish Association undertook to superintend these as a great many would suppose the main obstacles would meet the exparimenter in the clouds, they were nearly all of them found on terra firms. At last, on July 17, 1862, Mr. Glaisher, F. R. S., went up from Wolverhampton in a large balloon, piloted by Mr. Coxwell, and ascended to a height of 5 miles, where the rarifed air produced rapid breathings, heart palpitations, and a feeling like sea-sickness. On Sept. 5 he made a still more remarkable ascent from the same place, during which he was for a time insensible in his seat, having, as he estimates, thounted to the unprecedented height of 7 miles as indicated by the barometer. Mr. Coxwell was so benumbed that he was obliged to use his teeth to open the valve, in order to free the gas and bring down the balloon. Some pigeons were carried up, of which one, sent out at a height of 3 miles, opened its wings and sank toward the earth; another, freed at 4½ miles, dropped like a stone; and another, kept in the car, was dead on the landing of the aeronauts.

At the same time and subsequently, Mr. Giffard and others improved the idea of bringing the balloon down to the safe and practical plane of English ideas, and began, or renewed, the fashion of "captive-balloons," as they are called; that is, bailoons tethered to the ground by a cable and mounting to a height of half a mile. Mr. Glaisher used one of those at Wolverhampton, and another was afterward mane for London—a huge aerostat, which was to all other ships. This went up from Chelses in 1869, anchored below to a cable over 2,000 feet long, and carrying up twenty-eeven persons, who paid for that privilege. In the

in 1869, anchored below to a cable over 2,000 feet long, and carrying up twenty-seven persone, who paid for that privilege. In the next ascent, five London editors, with twenty-four other persons, went up and saw the metropolis in duodecime, as it were. The speculation was a notable experiment, and especially so for its failure financially. The citizens of London did not seem very anxious to get into the clouds. Among the last of those who ventured into the huge balloon was an old pauper woman, over 100 years of age, who resided in the Lawheth Almshouse. She had heard of the

tured into the huge balloon was an old pauper woman, over 100 years of age, who resided in the Lambeth Almshouse. She had heard of the balloon, she said, and longed to go up in it. She was gratified accordingly, and the adventure threw a gleam of satisfaction round the last days of her life, in the midst of her admiring fellow-In France, also, the scientific balloomists were busy and adventurous, and MM. Flammarion, Fonveille, and Tissandier bave made, in the book published by Mr. Glaisher, a record of their several ascents from Paris. In these they made a great number of atmospheric and other observations more or less valuable. But the chief interest and popularity of the balloon in France have recently grown out so much from the love of science as from the hard necessities of war. It was the terrible war of 1870 that gave the nerostatit value in the general estimation, because its enabled the pent-up citizens of Paris to communicate with the ontaids world in the usual way. Since the message, and messenger between the City and the Home Government at Tours and elsewhere could not pass through the strong lines. elsewhere could not pass through the strong of the German leaguer, they were sent them in balloons. On the 23d of Septemb

age scenery, till at last they came to a tenanties hovel, where they took refuge and ate som victuals without permission. When the aston ished owners came in, they astonished the travelers in turn by telling them, as well as they could, that they were in Norway, near the Tow of Christiansand—about 650 leagues from Paris, and still at a weary distance from Tours. At Christiansand the French men were welcomed with effusion, and 24,000 france were subscribed for them. On his return with the "balance" of the correspondence, Roller was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and also Knight of the Order of Saint Olof. As for the sixty-three kilogrammes, they Olof. As for the sixty-three kilogrammes, the also came safe to the Tours Post-Office, have been picked up at sea by a Leith schooner a carried to London. Altogether, those sixty-trains balloons wafted about 2,500,000 lette over the Prussian lines, the city receiving at the contract of the contract of

the carrier pigeons which had been sent forth in them.

Giaccing, in conclusion, at the ballooning of this country, we find Dr. Estenhouse and Mr. Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, sending up a group of four hydrogen balloons in 1784—not going themselves. In 1793, M. Blanchard made ascents at Philadelphia, and M. Durant (of Jersey City, who died in 1873) went up from Castle Garden, New York, in 1883. But Permeylvania was, and is, the banner State in this matter of ballooning; and the King of the American balloonists, as Mr. Wise may be termed, is a native of that State. The experience of Mr. Wise has been full of daring and disaster, as may be seen in the pages of his lately-published work, "Through the Afr." He began his flights in 1885, from Lebanon, Lancaster, and other parts of his State. the Afr." He began his flights in 1835, from Lebanon, Lancaster, and other parts of his State. He tells us how, in 1838, his balloon exploded in the air, and how he came down supported by the reut apparatus, that acted like a parachete. Subsequently a similar accident occurred, and he descended safely. He says there is little danger in such a crisis, since the balloon gyrates and falls slowly—a very important fact in acrostatics. In 1844, Mr. Wise proposed a voyage to Europe, above the Atlantic, on an upper casterly current of air, and asked Congress for its aid. But he did not get it. In 1846, he proposed to take St. Juan de Ulica by balloon bombardment, but was not encouraged to do so. In 1851, he again, but vainly, asked for Government aid in the transatlantic undertaking. In July, 1859, accompanied by Messre, Hyde and Lamonntame he was wafted in his balloon "Atlantic" from St. Louis eastward to Jefferson County, in the State of wasted in his balloon "Atlantic" from St. Louis eastward to Jefferson County, in the State of New York, a distance of 1,100 mules. In the same year Lamountaine and Haddock ascended from Wasertown, in this State, and were carried over the lakes in a bewildering mannor, till they reached a strangs, snowy wilderness, more than 150 miles north of Ottawa, where they were luckity rescued by a Scotch family of immigrants.

luckity rescued by a Scotch family of immigrants.

The balloon is still in its non-age, mastered by the alemant in which it has its being, and only obeying two movements of the pilot, i. e., the throwing out of ballast that raises it, and the opening of the gas-valve that brings it down. Mr. Glaisher has no hope that balloons can ever travel with certainty. In France, M. Dupuy De Lome has been encouraged by a Government aid of \$10.000 to attempt a balloon in the shape of a fish, furnished with a sail for a helm, and a screw at the stern worked by five or six men, believing such a machine could disregard the wind and be able to cross occans. But that contrivance seems to be a fallars, as would be, very probably, any attempt of our countrymen, Mr. Wiss, to steer his balloon for Europe, in reliance on the delnaine eastern current of air, regarded by him and others as a sort of Gulf Stream in the atmosphere. All the ascents yet made tend to show that the wild elements of the air can neither be understood nor provided against. show that the wild elements of the air can neither be understood nor provided against. The scientist recognize a few rules, known long ago, such as that the air grows thinner and colder with the ascent, but little else that might not have been as easily found out on the moun-tain ridges of the world; and men of calm judg-ment like Glaisher are those that expect less from the science or tractice of ballocers.

from the science or practice of balloopery.

But the balloon will still be used as a means o

in many places positive stagnation is being experienced. In the iron districts of Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces especially, a deficience of orders is still complained of. Many furnaceing catinot, and, unless matters mend, the same attended of the same attended of the same placed. It is stated that the Imperial Government considers the crisis to be of so serious. nature as to have taken the matter into co inderation with a view to devising means of alleviation, and that the chief functionary of the dinistry of Commerce is to visit the manufac-turing centres, in order to make himself per-conally acquainted with the exact state of affairs.

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Il to call at WESTON & CO. 'S anotion-room, 196 Kas
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A st., machinery for planing-mills, sash-factories,
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OR SALE-JOB LOTS OF GENERAL SHELE herelyste, tools, entlery, plated goods, &c., si a sac oc. 66 Lake-st., up-stars, OR SALE-OAKLEY'S BED-BUG AND COCK reach exterminator; warranted; contracts takes. ach exterminator; warranted; contracts or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State LOST AND FOUND.

OST—SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, A GOL-chain, with silver medal attached; lost about Sed, & to Division, or on Market-st. Inscribed on the med-was "Christian Doctrine, from St. Eenedict's and Sch tic Academy." The finder will be rewarded if returns 4t Division-st, corner market. TAKEN UP-ON THE STH INST.. A LARC White core. The owner can have the same by calling at E Burling at, and paying expenses.

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FOR SALE MEXTE FRET NORTH WEST CORNER
Western av. and Monros-st. SNYDER & LEE, it
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Louis, store and dwelling, and lot fixed feet deed
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bargain if taken at once. SNYDER & LEE, it Niron
Building, northeast corner Monroe and Lakalis-sts.

Building, northeast corner Monros and LaSalis-aus.

TOR SALK-SSAIS FRET EAST ON ADAMS-ST.,
between Oskicy and Westerney. SNYDER & LKE,
Salissas.

TOR SALE—GROCERS AND SALCON MEN ATtention—A satory store and dwelling with large bars
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#ROWN, 100 Fifth ave. FOR SALE -A 2STORY AND BASEMENT BAILO dwelling on Van Burenet., fronting Congress Pari only S. Lov; changes home in the city. Apply at 1 Description. CAMPRIELL BROS. OS SALE — FOUR BRAUTIFUL LOTS, EXXII feet, east front, on boulevard, north of Fullerton-sy, algairm location; price low. C. H. MORSE, II Other

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TOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES AT ENGLE-towood. Fare, 10 cents; 60 trains daily. Two fine boses at South Evanston. Monthly payments if de-ired. TILLOTSON BROS., 82 Washington-st.

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Cheapest, a fine house and lot on paved street, 156
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I is city for the price and location, It Colart st., corns,
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State, 25:70; spiendidly lighted and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, on premises.

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front.office on second floor till May sext; would prefer a lawyer, its would take trees in parquent of rout and Lassile-si.

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DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis. TO EXCHANGE.

OR EXCHANGE 312,000 WORTH OF PERSONAL property and \$10,000 of good lands for Chicago green; will assume of pay some seal. B. ARWALAN, on 1, 728 Madiguer 4. R EXCHANGE—CHOICE PROP of Forest, with frame house, stone improved farm, within, is miles of cash. H. WHIPPLE, to Washin saburban property for

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accounts adjusted; were rescarring an expeES & TUCKER, Accountants, Room 1, is

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BUSINESS NOTICES DR. McCHESNEY, CORNER OF CLARK AND andolph-sts., warrants the finest and best full set twell for \$3. Satisfaction given or money refunded.

## The Chicago Tribune

Monday Morning, August 31, 1874.

In ancient Athens popular sentiment deman that a General should have clean hands. So ch is not expected in these days even from

The irony of events was never better ed than in the attempt of Plymouth Church make a martyr of Frank D. Moulton, who has rowed himself to be a heathen.

timent was delivered the other day the Chairman of a Republican Convention in t County, Ill., who said : "Conceding that can party is corrupt, I know it is not from any influence of mine, or any vote of mine; and I propose to stand by it to the last." Plymouth Church may take that along.

ow we have the spectacle of Plymouth Church free speech. The beginning of their Church was marked by intolerance and persecution, and the end of it promises to be in most beauti-

A declaration of principles, said to have been drawn up by Senator Sherman, has been made by the Republicans of Richland County, O. An borism contained in it is': " National faith i ond only in importance to national union. here is a nice point. Senator Sherman will have some difficulty in explaining the virtues of & faithless Union

stration organ in New York sill be started about the middle of September. is will be called the Republic. The editors are are takers. There are no caricaturists among m. They will paint flattering portraits, end by appealing to the vanity of their oos, if they succeed at all. It is not a very nice business, but it sometimes pays. Such work eccasionally develops a Joshua Reynolds, but never a Hogarth.

ded by naval officers. An order to this has been made by the Secretary of Marine, es duty it is to provide for the safety of gers on vessels sailing under French There will be no dispute about the wisof the order. At least two steamers ging to the Transatlantic Line have been lost ers; and from all that we ran learn, it is a mercy that more have not gope in the same way. Naval officers, however great apt to be good sailors and brave.

The probable result of the fall electi natter of speculation in Washington. Our ent gives for what they are worth the views of some gentlemen who are said to have access to peculiar sources of information. Their opinion is that the Opposition gain in the next House will be about sixty, thus reducing the Bepublican majority to thirty, and that the Grangers will not succeed in returning more than half-s-dozen Representatives. We do not sount much on the peculiar sources of informasion possessed by gentlemen at Washington. Any man of ordinary intelligence may sit down a a back office and evolve probabilities from his own inner-consciousness which will be quite as satisfactory as those of the Washington gentle-

earance of Francis D. Moulton at the ting of Plymouth Church on Friday evening. and his solitary vote against 'the report of the ittee, was an act ex ibiting both moral and physical courage in , high degree. It requires nerve to stand up in the presence of 3,000 erated enemies ar .d say No, when the word No is itself a rebuke to every other man in the mbly. This 's what Mr. Moulton did; it is what he had a ght to do; it is what it was his duty, as a me ober of Plymouth congregation, to do. The sotous behavior of the meeting, on the other hand, when he rose to speak, and the to mob him when he went out, were Instrations of moral and physical cowardice ton had to say; physical, in that every assault arch lowered itself in that disgraceful far more than it could ever be lowered by

of the exhorter when his coming is from more absorbing and They cannot bear to look upon the pro ries of existence steadily, but would grough a glass darkly, and with in seard of religious obli staved at home, it may be said that

\$17.25@17.3714 seller the year. Lard was quiet and 12% per 100 the higher, closing at \$15.12% cash, and \$11.25@11.37% seller the year. Meats short clear, and 121/@13e for sweet-rickled hams. Highwines were inactive and nominal at 97@971%c per gallon. Lake freights were less active and unchanged, at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and nominal. Wheat was active and %c higher, closing at 93%c cash, and 93%c for September. Corn was less active and %c lower, closing at 66%c cash and 66%c for September. Oats were active and weak, closing at 40%c cash, and 38%c seller September. Rve was quiet and strong at 75c. Barley was in good demand and stronger, closing at 93c bid for cash, and 89c for September. Hogs were active at steady prices, with liberal sales at \$5.00 @7.40. Cattle were in light demand and unchanged. Sheep were dull at \$2.50@4.75 for poor to best.

To-morrow the oyster will be restored to place of honor among men. The ruthless months without "r's" will have passed, and with them the repressive edict of the Common Council. The oyster is a contemplative being, somewhat moody and uncompanionable in the ummer months; but withal a genial good fellow in season. If the practice were not forbidden in this city, something might be got out of the oyster by a series of interviews to-day. We should like to know what has been reverberating through the chambers of his soul during the weary months of his banishment. What does he think of his mother's eves? What does he think of his mother's breast? What of Periolat? Of Beecher-Tilton? Of the pretty waiter girls? Of Arthur Edwards, and the North Advocate ? Could be not undertake to come out cheerfully from his shell-to step down and out as it were and straighten all these erocked things? Or does he remember all the other stomachs that will ache? Was his grandfathe a hypochondriae?

The nominations for the election in Ma Sept. 14, are now complete, as follows: Democrat,

Congress,
Bion Bradbury.
Philo Clark.
Edward K. O'Brion.
Gorham L. Boynton
Charles Spofford. John H. Burleigh,\* William P. Frye,\*

Last year the vote for Gover nor was: Dingley, 45,674; Titcomb, 32,316; Joseph H. Willams, independent, 2,130. The vote in Septem ber, 1872, for Governor was : 71,977 Republicar 54,701 Opposition; and that vote was, with th sception of one year (1868), the largest ever colled by either party in the State. The Legis ature elected last year stood, on joint ballot : 136 Republican, 46 Opposition. The Legislatu now to be elected will choose a United States enator, and the venerable Hamin-forty years in the public service-has all fhe "points" in his favor. It was remarked with some surprise last winter, that the Legislatz re then in session was a Hamlin concern, and the query went arounwhether "the old man" had not lost his reckoning by a year. It is now discovered that the party-machine has been set to "re-elect everybody," including He mlin's workers in the legislature, and, of cours se, Hamlin himself. As against such odds. Messy a Jurael Washburn, Jr. Josiah H. Drummond, I idney Perham, and other gentlemen in waiting. I rave indulged thereselve in a mild and barmit as way, as candidates for the United States Ser late. The startling injune tion of Mr. Blaine's, newspaper (the Kennebe Journal) to the Ry publicans of Maine is, that they "Vote for Dingley and save the American coasting trade." It does not, however, as ye appear that the recopie of Maine are aroused t an undue pitch of excitement, or even to a sense

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. Committee in the Beacher case takes no one by surprise. It certainly does not surprise those who consider Mr. Beecher innocent. Keither does it survivise those who, after weighing al the evidence, believe that he is guilty. It is just such a verdict as any one changed with an offense would have a right to expect from a count and jury appointed by bimself, and from among his most steadfast friends. Any other vendict would, considering the constitution of the Committee, have been a marvel. The report of the Committee, too, it, such as was to be looked for from a committee whose counselors are shrewd and skillful, though not profound,

of their danger .

awwers. The report, as a defense of Mr. Beecher, is i some places plausible, though nowhere convincing. It may satisfy the Committee, though we doubt even that; it may satisfy for the time being the crowd which gathered at Plymouth Church on Friday night to hear it; it may satis fy some extreme/partisans of Mr. Beecher, wh elieve that his moral constitution is different from that of other people; it may satisfy the Rev. Mr. Halliday, who would not believe the pastor of Plymouth Church guilty even if an angel from Heaven should testify against him; it will not satisfy the public; nay, it will not satisfy Henry Ward Beecher himself. But to the re-

The first thing that strikes us in perusi that all the evidence is not in. Some of the principal witnesses did not appear. Frank Carinter, for instance, refused to testify. Susan 3. Anthony, to whom there is every reason to believe that, Mrs. Tilton confessed a criminal intinacy with Mr. Beecher at a time when she could ave had no possible reason to make such a conssion unless it were true, was not called. Moulton's full statement, given to the press, the Committee ignore entirely. They say that done is to "submit three short statements in writing to the Committee, consisting chiefly of he reason why he declined to testify, and of mises to testify at the call of the Committee The Committee cannot be blamed for ignoring idences of the existence and nature of public are aware, is a reason, and a ver good one, why the public will not be estisfied with their report. The objection that neither san B. Anthony's, Carpenter's, or Mor ore important evidence than that of these

their report at all. Another very remarkable thing is the treatment of Mrs. Tilton by the Committee. When her written statements look were active and easier, closing at 83% for shoul-ders, 12@123% for short ribs, 12%@123% for not at all worthy of credence. When they look in the opposite direction, they are implicitly trusted. Thus when Mrs. Tilton gives her hus band a letter implicating Beecher, that letter is not to be trusted at all. Tilton wrung it from her by terrorism. When, on the other hand Beecher calls on Mrs. Tilton and gets a note from her exculpating him, the case is bravely altered. Then the letter is perfectly reliable Again, when it is necessary to explain away an act of Mrs. Tifton, she is discovered to b either sick unto death, or suffering from the effects of a miscarriage, or in a state of mind rdering on insanity. Just these moments are seized by her husband to compel her to utte what she knows to be false! And in like manne when it becomes necessary to account for Mr Beecher's self-accusations, he is conveniently dis covered to have been, at the time he uttere them, in a morbid condition of mind; and we are assured that when in such a state he in the habit of using extravagant expressions In this way the remorse which Beecher ex pressed, and which was commensurate only with a great crime, is gotten rid of. When a damag ing statement cannot be disposed of in any other way, it is calmly assumed that no man would be lieve it as against Beecher. For instance, the Committee say that no man would believe tha Beecher ever said be hambled himself before Tilton as before his God! Nor would any may believe that he said he'had Mrs. Tilton's forgive ness! Great stress is laid on an expression of Boscher to the effect that he would write a state ment for the public which would bear the light of judgment day. A statement that will bea the light of the judgment day is any statemen which is true, and it might very well be a con fession. It is quite possible that when Beecher

> The strongest part of the report is that which an attempt is made to show that the first accusation against Beecher was not of adultery, but of improper advances. It is not improbable that this was the extent of the accusat first. Tilton may have known worse things of Beecher, and may have had grounds even accuse him of adultery. But, till the enemy took away his wife from him, he sought creen her, and, as the secret was already known to some and was likely to spread, the only way to shield Mr. Tilton was to make as little of it as possible. When Mrs. Tilton abandoned her usband and children, there was no longer any eason why he should spare her. The Committe say that the first accusation and the second are different and conflicting. They are different but not conflicting; since adultery always in-

wrote these words he had the intention of mak

andes the offense of improper advances. No, the Committee have not explained away Boecher's repeated self-condemnation. The grant that Mrs. Tilton loved him with undue afection. Beecher knew it, and there is every eason to believe reciprocated. Each found in the other what each missed or pretended to miss at home: love and sympathy. Between a married roman and a man not her husband no snel sympathy" can be tolerated, and a minister d the Gospel should be the last to tolerate it for from such "sympathy" to adultery, the experince of ages shows, there is but a narrow step That Beecher did not check the first manietations of Mrs. Tilton's love for him, as the Committee admit, is very much agains him, In the way of his acquittal by public opinion there are almost insuperable betacles. He must be supposed constituted a o other man is. To suppose him innocent, we nest suppose Moulton and Tilton guilty of conspiracy, and whatever motive Tilton may have to blacken Beecher's character, Moulton can have none. So long as remorse means what it han always meant, -so long as the qualms of rhetoric,-Beecher's letters will still stand, his indying accusers.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH. We print this morning the very able letter of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the currency and the tariff. In this letter he takes the ground, so strongly held by him when in office, that the best node of returning to a specie basis for the cur rency is to gradually retire so many of the naional notes as would bring up the residue to par. This course would work no disaster, and involve no curtailment of the real value of property The purchasing power of the remainder of the urrency would be increased, and the amount of real money in circulation would not be diminshed. He thinks this policy should have been adopted at the close of the War. Sound currency is the life-blood of a commercial people. None but bankrupt nations have ever adhered to an irredeemable paper currency, which is in their cases an agent for producing and perpetuating he poverty it indicates. He thinks there should be no uncertainty as to the national policy. Nothing but further inflation can be worse than uncertainty. The plan which he urges is : 1. That a day (immaterial when, but not tee

remote) should be fixed when United States otes should cease to be legal tenders. 2. That \$50,000,000 per annum of the Treasur notes be retired by funding, and not again is

3. That bank notes be issued, if applied for, to the extent that the legal tenders are retired.

4. That the legal tenders, being all retired, free banking be authorized. He argues that, as long as the legal tenders are in circulation, the specie standard cannot be restored; and that there can be no honest money until the United States notes are stripped of their false character and retired. Mr. McCulloch notices the resolution of the Indiana Democratic Convention proposing the payment of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, and characterizes it as a crime and a blunder. He also reviews the subject of raising revenue by tariff, and the policy of making such a tariff protective. He favor the appointment of a Commission, composed of competent persons, who shall prepare for Congress a Tariff and Tax bill having for its sole purpose the production of sufficient revenue for e support of the Government from the leas nber of articles. He regards the principle of

penter, anti-ring, 104; Price, ring, 94.

protection as a relie of barbarism, and advises

opithets were hurled at Carpenter, and he was fairly yelled from the floor. Then Snoddy arose, and, after speaking his mind freely, formally withdrew. Sain, of the Woodson County Post, also withdrew in a few well-chosen remarks. All this time a very delage of abuse was showered upon the bolters. Ben Stimpson withdrew without a word, as did also many other Southern Kansas delegates, the bolters aggregating fully one-third of the Convention.

Eight Republican newspapers have alre oined the bolt.

THE RAILROAD WAR By agreement, the decisive struggle in railroad conflict will occur in October The record of the case decided in the United States Court at Madison was sent to Washingt ne month ago, and forwarded on the docket feantime the contestants in the several Stat have determined to await the final result. In Illinois the Railroad Commissioners have agreed to continue the test suit brought against the Northwestern Company, at Presport, until next

March. Otherwise the case would have been tried at the September term. In Iowa similar delays are reported. The essors of the railroads operated by the Illino Central and Northwestern sought to enjoin the latter from conforming to the law, but afterward resolved to await the Washington decision Meanwhile the citizens of that State are no disposed to harass the companies. The Burlington Road has disregarded the law from the first, yet no action has been brought against the Company or its agents. This indifference can be readily accounted for. The Iows law only affects local freight, and, as the railways must have the required surplus for interest, by adancing the rates on through freight which forms the bulk of the traffic - they will secure as much money as they did under the old tariffs. The natural result of the law, therefore, is that it now costs the resident shippers more to get their produce to market than it formerly did, for which increased expense the local reductions are a quite inadequate offset.

In Wisconsin it is not improbable the preme Court will reserve its decision in the in junction case until the ultimatedecision is given. Of course this is mere conjecture, but it has precedent in the scuon of the Supreme Court of this State which reserved its decision on th legal-tender question for more than a year, until the opinion of the United States Supreme Court was announced. Such course, it is presumed, public. No further annoyance is occasioned the companies, and the cases of passengers tendering 3 cents per mile are now so extremely ran as to be hardly noticeable.

In Minnesota the aspect is different. The Railroad Committees have issued their schedules of rates, which are to be accepted as prima for cie evidence of what are reasonable rates. Several conferences have taken place between the Commissioners and the railway managers, with little benefit to either party. In no State in the Union is the margin of profit to the railways so small as in Minnesota. Of us half-dozen railways, two are in the hands of Receivers, one is ankrupt, the others are on the verge, and are saved only by their association with outside comsafe in allowing them any latitude in their freight tariffs. The passenger rates are, in many cases, higher than the companies previous y charged. But the freight rates establish are deemed so unreasonable on some lines that hey will be entirely disregarded. In this course he Commissioners were probably not at fault. They were created by the voice of the people, and, as they have not yet been confirmed, it would be strange did they not consult the wishes f their creators. The natural result will be, a peedy increase of the suits for extortion and scrimination,-the difference between the harges fixed by the companies and those estab ished by the Commissioners being the basis of

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE SOUTH.

of the jail of Trenton, Gibson County, Tenn., and shot by a mob of whites. Five weeks ago, a quarrel between a white man and a negro about the payment of half a dollar started the trouble. The negroes took,up the quarrel, and made threats against this white man and all his friends. Soon after, two whites were fired upon. One of the negroes arrested for the crime turned State's evidence and testified to the existence of an oathbound league among the Gibson County blacks, which had for its object the extirpation of the whites and the seizure of their lands and personal property. The league had received assur ances from prominent negroes in Louisiana tha Grant approved of such a course. The would-b nurderers seem to have been stupid enough to believe this. Sixteen of the ringleaders were arrested on the strength of this testimony. The six of them confined in Trenton jail were taken orit and shot

This outrage, one of the few authentic one that have been reported of late, deserves the ewerest condemnation. The guilt of the prisoriers was by no means proved. If it had been their execution by lynch-law would still have con cowardly and barbarous. We are glad to see that the Southern Conservative press takes, apparently without exception, this same ground. The Nashville Banner says that there can be no allology for the crime. Such cases of "hot and blind-eyed passion," it declares, must be sternly and inflexibly punished. The white men of Tennessee must bear negro insults, and even riolence, as they must do like offenses by whites. with fortitude, relying upon the law, and the law slone, for atonement. If they do not, their punishment "will come swift and severe." The Nashville Union and American says: "We utterly condemn and abhor lynch-law in all such cases. This deed is a foul blot on the name of Tennessee, and its perpe trators should be promptly dealt with in manner that will vindicate a law-abiding people. No nunishment can be too severe for the reck less desperadoes who would wrench prisoners from the hands of justice and shoot them by the dozen. Let them also have the justice for which they seem to thirst." This same paper, in another editorial under the caption "Lynch-Law Must Be Put Down," heartily praises Gov. Brown's action in offering rewards for the arrest of the lynchers. It adds: "The times are such that lynch-law cannot be tolerated in Tennessee. Lawlessness in all its forms, white and black must and shall be suppressed, at all hazards and at any cost." The Momphis Appeal speaks of "the outrage and massacre at Trenton" thus: emn the outrage at Trenton as it ought to be. eprobation upon the "wanton." "wish brutal," and "awful" "savagery Atlanta Herald says: "It is the dusy.

The whole Southern Conservative press, so far as we have been able to examine with these views. The brutal folly of the Gibson County whites is earnestly rebuked on all sides. There is an unanimous call for their inopinion is only what might have been expected. The great mass of the Southern whites, whatever else they may be, are certainly not idiots. anything which would make the Philadelphia Press' appeals for "more thorough reconstruc ion" worthy of an instant's consideration. The thing for wise men to do, North and South, is to keep cool, to distrust sensational rumors, oppose all lawlessness of nd to strive m unison, without distinction of ace or color, for the salvation of the States which our policy of reconstruction has brought the verge of ruin.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The infamous Philadelphia City Ring has with a defeat, and, if the people of Pennsylvania re true to themselves and have sufficient ge and manliness to follow up the victory in an aggressive manner, they can deal another blow. hich will stagger this band of thieves still ore, even if it does not render them incapable future mischief. To appreciate the imance of the struggle which has been won, it cessary to briefly review the situation. ovember next an election occurs Judges, who are to serve for twenty one years each. Under the operation of the plan of minority representation recently ecorporated in the new Constitution, one of these Judges must be a Republican and the other Democrat, each party having the right to elec me, and but one, candidate. The Bepublican Convention was held some weeks since, and was so manipulated by the Ring, headed by Bill Mann, that its candidate, Paxson, was nominate for a sest upon the Bench. He is the man wh was the lobby-agent for Jayne at Harrisbury ates Senate, and who had secured a seat upo the Common Pleas Bench by the intrigues of th Ring, and of course is looked upon as a plian tool to serve their purposes upon the Supren Having secured one of the candidat

Ring, which, though Republican in origin, truly impartial in polities, set about the work of securing the other, and, with colossal impr dence, invaded the Demogratic Convention. it could carry its programme in this Conventi also, it would have the people of Pennsylva bound hand and foot; for, even should third-party movement of Democrats an Republicans be organized to defeat one the Ring candidates, it would still have its other tool upon the Bench. The Democrats, how ever, proved that they were made of better st than the Republicans, and went into the figh with a will. The Convention met at Pittsbur on the 26th, the Ring candidate being Henry P. Ross, and the principal oppositi candidates Warren J. Woodward and James I Lordlow. Five ballots were taken without de nite result, while the sixth looked favorable for Ross. The Opposition, however, sprung a cour d'e tut by effecting an adjournment by the alon volse of 135 to 100. The next day the Oppos tion withdrew all their candidates but Wood ward, and thus presented a square fight between hips and Ross. At the very first ballot, Wood ward was nominated by 128 to 108, the no ancement of which was followed by a scene of great excitement, and exclu Thank God! the power of the Ring is bro

The Republicans of Pennsylvania now have in their power to complete this victory by organ izing a third-party movement against Paxson If they do not, but accept the candidate the Ring has forced upon them, they have no right find themselves at the mercy of a corrupt politician upon the Supreme Bench. The power of the Ring will never be broken until they comnence to record their votes against it. If they to not break its power now, when they have the opportunity and the moral force of the example set them by the Democrate, they deserve the fate which is in store for them.

A NEW FIRE-ALASM.

invention which has been introd since the electro-magnetic telegraph have the people of Chicago so deep an interest as in the new fire-alarm now being applied under the anspicies of the Board of Underwriters and some of the leading merchants of New York. The invention consists simply in a thermostat, or instru ment to measure the degree of heat in a room, on the principle of the common thermometer, with an attachment which connects by wires with the Fire Department's offices so that the the mostat, having first been adjusted or "set" a the temperature desired,—say 105 degrees or 116 degrees Fahrenheit,-transmits the usual telegraphic signal to the fire office the moment the mperature of the room exceeds the figure at which the instrument is set. So perfectly does this work that, according to our imformant, in a series of experiments made in New York, the firemen were at the door with their engines in every estance within three minutes after the fire was indled. In one instance four pounds of wood vere set on fire in an upper room of the store of Mr. A. T. Stewart, and the engines came within three minutes. In another instance om was tightly closed and the gas-burner urned on, and the engines appeared nearly as oon. In still another case the firemen, on a ery hot Sunday morning, burst into the front oor of a building on Broadway in which the ermostatic alarm had been introduced, and ound, on penetrating to the roof, that there was o fire in the building, but that the thermostat had been set at 107 degrees, and that the sun shining on the tin roof had heated the air just

below it to that temperature. The invention being brought to the notice the Board of Underwriters in New York, they witnessed a series of experiments, and there upon promptly offered to remit 5 per cent of all premiums on insurance against fire on all buildings in which the Thermostatic Fire-Alarm should be inserted. As this proportion of the nsurance premiums amounts to a revenue out of all proportion to the cost of inserting the fire-alarm, it occurred to those having the invenion in charge to accept this 5 per cent as their compensation for putting in and main-taining the fire-alarm, and so enable every roperty-owner to have it inserted in all his builge free of cost. If it is as efficient as reported remit only 5 per cent of their premiwen a single building could burn up if the Fir

elapse after the combustion begins before the Fire Department or even the nearest obare aware of its existence.

At present the owners of buildings would be

only too glad to permit an invention to be ap plied free of cost, which will be a surer safe guard against loss than insurance itself, as or dinarily conducted. And yet the Company organized within a few months in New York for applying this invention are re ported to be already in the receipt of an income of \$25,000 a year from their percentage of premiums on the comparatively few leading Mr. H. B. Claffin is President of the Company, and names equally reliable compose its directory A nominal capital of \$150,000 has been subscribed, though apparently a much less capital would suffice, as the myention is too ready of application and too simple and cheap to involve much other outlay than for the clerk hire and mechanical force required to put in the wires and collect the as complete and the cost as light as has been represented, it would be entirely within the scope of the ordinary municipal powers of a City Government to require it to be inserted upon some terms in every room of every house in the city, and thus render it a boon, not only to the property-owners concurring, but to all. It may be that just at the critical epoch in our insurance history the whole question of rates, and of the safety of the city in the future, is to be settled by this simple but opportune inver

THE GRASSHOPPER

J. W. Taylor, Esq., United States Consul Winnereg, has contributed a paper upon the grasshopper to the Manitobast which is full of believesting information as to the ravages of this pest and the methods of preventing and destroying it. As this lively insect is now at work through out nearly the entire West, and is slowly but very strrely working its way East, a brief state ment of Mr. Taylor's paper may suggest some timely hints to the sufferers by its depredations. The grasshopper is an ancient enemy of the crops and vegeta E arly mention is made of him in the reco the Jesuit missions of California. The year 1722 was a very disastrous one. It next ap peared in 1746, and afterwards in 1753 and 1765 continuing three years. The periods of great destruction in this century in California has been 1828, 1838, 1846, and 1855. In 1856, it did much injury in Texas and Kansas. Since the settlement of Minnesota there have been five grasshopper years: 1856, 1857, 1865, 1873, and 1874. In the Red River settlement, it first appeared in 1812, then in 1819, and not again until 1857. After that it appeared in 1864, 1867, 1869, 1872, and now in 1874, with a probability that the ova will threaten the crops of 1875. The remedies which Mr. Taylor enumer

are of three kinds: 1. Remedies provided nature. 2. Expedients by man against the full grown grasshopper. 3. Devices for destroyin the eggs. The remedies which nature has provided are the bright sunlight, which gives then an instinct to "move on;" insects, such as the Tachina, which deposits its destructive larvæ on the grasshopper, the ichneumon and short-winged ichneumon; birds, such as the starling, blackbird, lark, jackdaw, and domestic fowls: and the driving of herds of animals over the spots infested by them. The human agencies against the full-grown insects, which have thu Smudges, producing a dense, stifling smoke which should be kindled an hour before sunrise and kept furnigating so long as the insects are on the wing. 2. Roping them off the grain they fly. 3. Netting them in huge bags made of Turning in cattle, hogs, and poultry to feed upon her prestige is departing, how will it be when them. The most important question is how to spring. One plan suggested is deep plowing.

Texas planter wrote, in 1867, to the Departmen of Agriculture as follows: of Agriculture as follows:

As soon as the grasshopper has laid its eggs the
planters plow their fields and turn the soil over so
that the eggs will be buried under a layer of earth,
which will crush them, and thus destroy the spring
erop of grasshoppers. This experiment has been
made in small spots of ground where myriads of eggs
were deposited, and not a grasshopper came from under the layer of soil that covered the eggs.

The Asiatic traveler, Locher, also says Deep plowing, with a view to crush the eggs the weight of the soil turned upon them, is und

adly recommendable, while pigs and poultry allowed to roam over so plowed fields would greatly assist in the extermination of these locusts in embryo. Prairie fires, set as much as possible in circ so that the young insects cannot escape through the ring of fire. The Mernonites collect the eggs in the fall and destroy thera, and in the spring roll the ground with heavy rollers. In adition to this, they employ the smudge very frequently. On the island of Lemnos, the people re required by law to furnish a certain m of the eggs annually to the authorities. In China, also, the people are obliged to assemble in the spring and effect the destruction of the arve. In France, Italy, Hungary, and Spain ewards are paid for the eggs. After sun up all the remedies, Consul Taylor rec the people of Manitobs to plow not only the fields down deep shis fall, but all the high-roads and lanes, as these bare surfaces are the chief breeding grounds. Then, it necessary, harrow the grounds and roll the surce. He also suggests the planting of the fieldpea, which is unpalatable to the grasshopper, or the margin of every grain-field, as it may diver the insect before it has become winged from passing the barrier; and systematic prairie-burn ing in circles, and the frequent use of the mudge. Whatever is to be done for the protect ion of next year's crops must be principall done this fall, and for this reason Mr. Taylor suggestions are both timely and valuable.

sent Icelandic Millennial is the fact that, on the 1st of August, the new Constitution, which the King of Denmark graciously gave the leglanders, went into operation. Dr. Hayes, who had an interview with the King on the same day, has reported to the New York Herald the views of the latter as to the Constitution, According to the royal critic, the people of Joeland now have systematic representation and a local form of administration. Hitherto they have only had a resultative influence through their Althing. Now they have full power of legislation and taxstion. Hitherto the affairs of Iceland have been divided between the bureaus of different Ministers in Denmark. Now Iceland has its special Minister, to whose port-

all but seven chapters and sixty-two are occupies less than a column of that pe ipal points of interest in it are as fo The investment of executive power in the and of legislative in the King and the A or local Legislature; the government of island through a Minister appoi King; the vesting of all power and with the King; the granting of the franchise to all bondemen (farmers) wate a grass field and pay taxes, to all t who pay a tax of \$4 per year, and fishermen who pay a taw of \$6 per rather unique declaration that De not to receive instructions fro m the Church se the State Church ; freedom of the press; the marky

the rights of property and h citizens; the duty of the public to edu poor; and the abrogation of all special which the law has attached to nobility, title dignities. Notwithstanding the liberal ter of the Constitution, it does not satis Icelanders, as the King still holds practice power of governing the island, but they ion from the fact that th raise their own revenues and expend to they please, and that Denmark has agree pay back some of its ill-gotten gains.

opie.

In fact, the people of the party any lear little bundles we left shem—and e passing the Run and the run and plum achinery of the Fripple.

Laurence (

It remains to be in would wreak the ride among them we obtained so firm party that they cance.

They are all alike publican Convention the among them to the run and run and

ag to broad a delection.

Advices from all by state of the people of the purious dreds of America of the purious and the people of the people of

of the universal

ERAL EXCITE

EDUCATIO

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY OF NEW A few days ago we quoted the admiwas leaving that city and "settling in the ior, and notably at Chicago," for the North And now comes the Graphic with a lar very significant cartoon, under which we "While Father Knickerbocker is narrow fispring in other cities are stealing aver rade." The venerable old gentlem sented in a comfortable snooze, with his hat askew on his head and his hands across his ample dimensions, while the right Cincinnati is carrying of arge package marked "Jobbing trade;" nore on the left has on her head and to ng off with a large bale marked "Sucar offee;" Boston has got off with the "Me old Dutchman, Chicago has in her Grain," with a railway train in the rear To All Points in the West." The coints to "the empty stores and loft own-town wards " and " the vast shipments sulk of jobbers in other Atlantic and ities" for a confirmation of the truth

other citizens of New York to make one forts to retain the trade that is grad very well; but there are other and radials orms needed, if New York would re mmanding position she has attained the present generation. In the first place, to State must enlarge and improve the Eris Can and she must reduce the toils to the mere The New York Custom-House has long been the resort of a horde of thieves and scalpers, prey upon the ocean-commerce of the lis and of the country. We know of many cu where imported goods have been brought this city via Montreal, Baltin New Orleans, expressly and solily to avoid the talons of this plundering gang-These and other abuses virust Father Knickerbocker, will a swake and with all the energies he can commend, would retain the trade of the nation. That will go where it can be done in the cheapest and the be If the Metropolis begins seriously to feel the Baltimore & Ohio Bailway only a few we Lawrence Canals admit of the passage of vessels of a thousand tons burden to the ocean?

NOTES AND OPINION

The Jarseyvilte Democrat says, but with what arthority we do not know:

Mr. Gere, the candidate of the Independent to the Trescore, has announced his intention raw in favor of Mr. Carroll. draw in layer of Mr. Carroll.

—The Independent Beform State Committee (representing the Gere and Etaticket) meets, by appointment, at Bloomington, on Wednesday.

—The Jonesboro Gazette (Independent) dishkes the Springfield platform, but will support Charles Carroll for State Treasurer.

—It is said that Maj. R. H. Whitting, of Peoria as "corrors" on the Bernbillion, committees

has a "corner" on the Republican nomination for Congress in the Ninth District, to the de

omfiture of Congressman Barrers.

—There has been a sharp canvass for the l publican nomination in the Tenth Cor District, and the first ballot in the at Bushnell, Sept. 3) is expected to be: Ben-erson Ritchie, 27; William H. Bay (present nember), 22; James S. Poage, 10; W. D. Lan-

memory, 21; James & Posge, and the Republican party, it has been the fashica to publican party, it has been the fashica to "slaughter the lawyers," and the Evanville (ind.) Journal says: "It is everywhere apparent that the hostility of the profession has become epidemic." In the Ninth Iowa District, "Judge" C. E. Whiting, being the Anti-Mosopoly candidate for Congress, it has been found necessary to explain that the "Judge" is not a lawyer, the Fort Dodge Times saying:

Any boy one of his awaddling-obthes is old essent on offices of Clerk of Court and Auditor were in the more the title of County Judge, and to this extens in J. E. Waiting been Judge.

publicans support Independent candidates ngreas, viz. : Second, B. F. Rawlings ; Th

vater, and when the St. of the passage of vessels orden to the ocean?

Beform State Central ing the Gere and Etter numers, at Bloomington,

platform, but will support for State Treasurer. hat Maj. R. H. Whiting, of Peoria, tomination

nth District, so the dis-man Barrere.

harp canvass for the Ro-the Tenth Congressional ballot in the Convention is expected to be: Hen-Al; William H. Bay (present James S. Poage, 10; W. D. Hen-

ating conventions through the recept conventions of the Remarks to the fashion to the season of the Remarks of the Evansville "It is everywhere apparaty of the profession has been in the Ninth Iows District, Whiting, being the Anti-Monopfor Congress, it has been found volain that the "Judge" is not a tornet love law, the preservourt and Auditor were in one, y Judge, and to this extent has to.

ship be quite on many candidates envention (Sept. 1), as there was be-ide. A. We have already in the field.

oth District, to the dis-

Committee. No age has witnessed a cadence like unto that in our midst. Public cadence like unto that in our midst. Public legitly is among the things of the past. Sety is being undermined. There is no more runt country on the face of the earth. Taxes yas high here as under the worst despotism, thout security to either person or property. We living under the despotism of party, every ar strengthening its chains and centralizing its wer. Is it possible to remove the loy continuing in power is authors? This he question for the people of the United ites to decide. Political promises from office-dere are not worth the parchment on which yare written. Let us have a change before a too late.—St. Paul Dispatch.

18 Shauchno County (Wis.) Journal has indoned the Republican ranks for independ-journalism. It says:

19 parts of the country of the country are redical and the strength of the country and the sum of the country of the cou

ing to break up the party to which he owed alection."

Advices from all but one or two counties in crasks give assurance of wholesome awakens and changes in the political opinions and poses of the people.

The reaction instruction is at once striking and promeed in many localities, notably so here in aha and Douglas, where, for instance, Gers-American opinion is rapidly settling down up-he Home-Bule, Free-Trade, and Hard-Money trines of the Democratic party. The same is in other localities of nearly equal influence importance. Nor are these changes conditreds of American Republicans, sick and of the universal reign of corruption as repdreds of American Republicans, sick and dof the universal reign of corruption as represted by the Post-Office, Surveyor-General, ted States Court, and other Rings, are reing to support the Democratic ticket as the possible means of correcting notorious pubpuses.—Omaka Herakl.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

eneral survey of the educational field of an, as elicited from Mr. Parsons by one of representatives; and, as I happen to be in ession of some little information on this sub-I thought, by way of addenda to that aly supplied by you, it would not be uninterage to some of your readers.

he local authorities, to whom is also dele-d the power of appointing School-Inspectors.

Inspectors and school-claims are paid out ocal funds; he right, however, of appro-ing Government funds for that purpose is seded, and reserted to in cases of necessity.

Subjects, of whatever rank, who send their fren. to school are required to report the to the Local Impector; and parents of chil-over 6 years of age are obliged to send them chool, or give some satisfactory reasons for

the school-fee, will be instructed free, on ag into bonds to reimburse the Governmenther in money or service.

Tanaka, the Vee-Minister of Public Intion, in his report furnishes some imporstatistical information. He says that there is a service with Japan 1,773 private and 3,630 public a making in all, exclusive of the high 5,429 institutions of instruction. The hority tells us that these institutions of the private and 1,8000 more are being otherwise inleast 30,000 more are being otherwise inleast at the second of the population of the d; as 40,000, this estimate will show that of the peo, we are obtaining an education—stage which can be offered in the foregoin, and the foregoin, a dates it will be seen that is awaking from her Oriental lethargy, coming keeply as sistive of the great neof educating its vasses. Thanks to the ing influences of America (for it American influence, through the of commence and travel, that an awakening is being effected), bids fair to kindly the beacon-fire whose ill ponetrate the tark revious of Asiatic arbarism, and light up the Jrient with the glow of intellectual resplemence.

Well on Hissouria.

INERAL EXCITEMENT AV MISSOURL

cal Correspondence of The Charace Tribune.

OMARA, Nob., Aug. 27, 1874.

rivate letter received in this city from a segniteman gives a detailed account of ortant discovery in Southwest. In Mis—The particular locality of this discovery Ash Grove, Green County, and about 20 bom Springfield. The letter says: "The neat is very great, and there can be no but that considerable beds of kine and the been found. They extend over 9 miles illory, and are very rich. One party rediving found silver ore, but this I de not though many do. It is likely the man if ory, and are very rich. One party reaving found silver ore, but this I de not though many do. It is likely the man all out what he calls silver ore is a very comen of lead ore, and he ought to be a for I believe a good lead mine here prove more valuable than one of either a gold. It have so much faith it he new is y that I have hastened to secure, some of the most valuable territory, and will sulte. A company will commence properties of the most valuable territory, and will sulte. A company will commence properties are some slight prospecting dome a ly last spring, with a fine show of mineracy ugh but little was thought of the meter as siv. I have examined one or two of the an dithey show evidence of having been in a rude way many years ago. New sting parties are cotaing in every day, and enest and excitement are startly on the same written confirms the reports, and "The mineral excitement's are continues and another than mineral excitement's are continues and another than mineral excitement's are continues and are in a surface of modulus of value, found fourths of a mile from here. Companies can are is a quest farraing region on the the Allantis & Pac for Railroad, and farmound are in a quest farraing region on the the Allantis & Pac for Railroad, and farmound are same of in lapandant proteinties, and an are is a quest farraing region on the the Allantis & Pac for Railroad, and farmound are writing to their section in lapandant proteinties, and an realise thair 's ow-found wealth."

POLITICAL.

have no sympathy for that class of politicians who stay away from the party Conventions in the hour of need. It is the duty of overy American citizen to take a stand and proclaim his political opinions to the world, I have always stood by the Republican party, and will stand by it until I am obliged to haul down my colors. The fight to-day is between the tims and the outs. The ins want to keep in, and the outs want to get in. I hear the outery against the Republican party—the cry of cerruption. Mr. Chairman that has been the cry ever since the days of George Washington. Conceding that the Republican party is corrupt, I know it is not from any influence of mine, or any vote of mine, and I propose to stand by it till the last. It is a live party, a live organization, a party that has added a cohesive power to the nation, and a party that we ought to be proud of.

On motion of Judge Moses, the following delegates were chosen to attend the Congressional Convention at Springfield, Sept. 3: The Hon. John Moses, E. Critzer, Mr. Hardwick, and Samuel Puffer. To the Senatorial Convention: N. M. Knapp, William Condit, Mr. E. Ball, and W. C. Moyer.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till the fourth Saturday in September.

the controven. According the Judge's best of controven. The controvent is the controvent of the contro

denounce all forms of repudiation, and regard the national faith is second only in importance to national union.

Fourth—That the cheap and prompt transportation of the product of industry should be promoted by the National and State Government, by providing new competing lines, and by just laws for the regulation of freights; and special care should be taken to develop new industries, so as to give employment to labor, and to secure a home market for agricultural productions.

Fifth—That as ishor is the foundation of all wealth and prosperity, and capital is essential to its profitable employment, care should be taken by the General Assembly to adjust their relations to each other so as to secure to all forms of labor the highest compensation consistent with the free and profitable employment of capital, and corporate powers should be strictly limited and regulated so as to protect the labor as well as the capital employed by them.

Sucth—That as intemperance is the fruitful cause of crime and poverty, and burdens the people with taxation, we demand of the General Assembly the greatest care in framing laws that will tend to remove these evils, and of all officers charged with their execution, the strict enforcement of them.

Seventh—That the Republican party, having faithfully performed the great trust reposed in it during the past fourteen years, and, bolieving that we can and will carry out these principles with more success than any other party, we piedge to it our hearty support.

forth, shows how much easier jit is to express bonest convictions than it is to conceal the tergiversations of political tricksters.

There can be no longer any doubt as to the proper course for honest men to take. Both of the did political parties have so recklessly renounced their own theories of administration policy that party allegiance is no longer obligatory on even the most devoted follower. This fact should force all who have housest political convictions to so act as to rebuke the "managers" of both parties.

"ILLINOIS MUST NOT EX COUNTED."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Hemocratic).

It is foolishness to assert that there is any essential difference of opinion in the Democratic party West touching the question of currency. Indiana Democrats adopt an expansion platform. The howl against it has little effect. Ohio Democrats, with greater deliberateness, on broader

many control of the property o

the tents of the Ach tinistration.

THE "ROCK ON WHICH THEN EPLIT."

From the St. Low. Globe (Republican).

The currency question' was a rock on which they split; the bloated b undholder on the one hand, and the repudiate repudiationist on the other, were the Scylla and Charybdis which threatened destruction to the tragile bark launched with such pious care. So, they patched up a resolution which can offend on half of the world and fail to satisfy the other half of the world and the wo

plunder; for the sake of the high aims of Democracy: for the sake of the great common cause against the contrained government which Radicalism has given us, the Democrat, like thousands of the Democratic masses, is willing to yield a point, confidently believing that, once in power, the "old party," through whose enlightened policy the country grew to greatness and glory, will restore a sound financial policy, good government, and its concommitant blessings.

The nominations were unquestionably the strongest that could have been made, and there is scarcely a doubt that they will be elected by a decisive majority.

"FLAIN AND TO THE POINT."

is scarcely a doubt that they will be elected by a decisive majority.

"FLAIN AND TO THE POINT."

From the Lincoln (III.) Statesman (Democratic),
The platform is short, but plain and to the point. While it might have been improved in some respects, we believe it reflects the sontiments of four-fifths of the people of the State.

"A GOOD ONE."

From the Domestile (III.) Commercial (Independent).
The Convention was composed of some of the best thinkers in the State. The platform is a good one, and will be indorsed by a large number of the people of the State.

"DOES NOT REPRESENT THE OPINIONS."

From the Letroit Post (Republicans).
The financial plank of the Illinois Democratic platform does not represent the opinions of the Democrate of that State. It was adopted simply and only because the German vote could not be caught on any other tarms.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

Journal Descript of The Chieses Proberty of the Chieses Proberty of the city has been thrown into commission lately on account of a mismateristanding lectures two prominent manufacture in the Monthly of the city of the cit

prominent in the church, and the business pubMr. J. W. Browne, of the firm of J. W. Browne
& Son, druggists, charges Mr. Henry K. Stevens
with the crime of defrauding him out of
abous \$200 in a real estate transaction. To
avoid publicity it was decided by the parties
that the matter be adjudicated before a
committee of the church, each entering
into a bond in the sum of \$500 to stand by the
decision of the Committee. A meeting was held
last night in the church with closed doors.
Sworn testimony was taken before the Committee, but no decision was had. The next meeting
will occur on Tuesday evening, at which time a
decision will be rendered. Mr. Stevens is a
heavy capitalist in this city, and, should the
charges be sustained, it will affect his church
standing seriously, as he is only a probationary
member. Every precaution was taken to prevent the reporters from gaining an entrance.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA.
VIENNA, Aug. 30.—The New Free Press publishes the text of the circular-note from the Russian Government, dated Aug. 19, declining to Russian Government, dated Aug. 19, declining to recognize Spain. The note says Russia cannot recognize a Government which is unrecognized in its own country. She has no wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Spain, and favors no party there. She will officially communicate with any Government which possesses legal authority and promises to be permanent. Germany and Austria are free to act in this matter, in accordance with their own act in this matter in accordance with their own

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Gen. Copez Dominiquez is marching to the relief of Puycerda. He arrived yesterday at Vich. The Carlists have made a yesterday at vich. The Carlists have made a night attack on Puycerda, and again been driven back with heavy loss. They have buried their dead, and appear to be preparing to leave. It is reported that the Carlists suffered heavily in an engagement near Ripoll.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Aug. 31.—5:30 a.m.—Quarantine reg-ulations have been put in force at Queenstown, which cause great hindrance to commerce. All which cause great interacts to commerce. Ar-persons are prohibited from leaving or embark-ing on vessels from ports in America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and Black Seas until it is ascertained that such vessels have a clear bill of health.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKET. CHICAGO. 47,015 55,225 45,677 47,036 194,953 Total
Same time last week...
Week before last.
Week ending Aug. 8.
Total four weeks... .13,571 .17,870 .64,927 215,836 

trira Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400

crais, and they had done, each one of much as lay in his powers to dash the ave by the party he had rashly attempted to a vee by improving.

"THE REFT DECLARATION OF FRINCIPLES."

"From the Quincy (i.i.) Meralia (Democratic).

"From the Quincy (i.i.) Meralia (Democratic).

"From the Quincy (i.i.) Meralia (Democratic).

The platform submitted and adopted is Democratic of principles that has emanated from and recommended the period of principles that has emanated from and recommence." "Are a great political body for many years. "That's a great political body for many years. "That's a principle of the period of th

The Fevelgn Harkets.

Livem Pool, Aug. 20—11 p. m.—Flour, 23e-32e 6d.

Livem Pool, Aug. 20—11 p. m.—Flour, 23e-32e 6d.

Wheel—1 scale 9d.: sprint — 8: 9d-39e 5d.; white, 10s 1d
Wheel—1 scale 9d.: sprint—8: 9d-39e 6d.; white, 10s 1d
Glos 4d.: club, 10s 9d-31e.

Livem Pool, Aug. 29—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull.
Livem Pool, Aug. 29—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull.
London, Aug. 29—Evening.—Cot. 55, 100%; 10account, 92%; 5-20e of 92, 108%; do Control, 90;
do. 104%; new 8, 104%; New Yor.

Eric, 204304; preferred, 47.

Tallow, 42e 6d-642e 8d.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Rentes, 63f 97/9c.

Livem Pool, 10s 6d-62e 8d.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Rentes, 63f 97/9c.

Livem Pool, 10s 6d-62e 8d.

Livem Cotton and experi, 2,000 b.

5,100 bales American. Cotton to arrive has advance.

1,146d.

Common rosin, 6: 9d. Linesed oft, 22e 6d-62e 9d.

Breadstuffs dull; wheat, 10s-310e 3d for average
California white; 10s 6d-621e 9d for club de. Tallow,
20 9d.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. - COTTON - Quiet and un-

New York, Aug. 29.—Corros — Quiet and unchanged,
Brandstuffer — Flour—Receipts, — bris; firm and
6@10c better on shipping grades, with a fair demand
for others at rather firmer rates; super Western and
State, \$4.45@5.00; common to good extra Western
and State, \$5.06@5.40; good to choice, \$4.45@5.00;
white wheat extra, \$5.80@6.40; extra Ohio, \$5.05@
6.80; St. Louis, \$3.50@6.40; ciosing firm. Hye flour
steady at \$5.00@6.00. Commeal steady, with fair demand (western, \$3.80@4.25. Wheat—In good demand in Western, \$3.80@4.25. Wheat—In good demand in Western, \$3.80@4.25. Wheat—In good demand in Western, \$1.30@4.25; white western, \$1.10@1.24; No.
1 spring, \$1.12@1.25; old winter red Western, \$1.10
@1.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20
@3.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20
@4.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20
@4.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20@1.36; old winter red
@4.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20@1.36; old winter red
@4.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20@1.36; old winter red
@4.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20@1.36; old winter red
@4.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20@1.36; old winter red
@4.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20@1.36; old winter red
@4.20; new do, \$1.20@1.36; new amber Western, \$1.20@1.36; old winter

ceiple, 40,000 bu; mixed Western, 22,636; yellow, 83,635; c. Oats firm and closed steady; receipts, 48,000 bu; new mixed Western, 48,656e; white, 506 66e.

HOPS—Steady.
GEOCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firmer; fair to good redming, 3/,63%c; prime, 8/4c.
Molasses quiet and unchanged.
PETROLEUM—In good demand and lower; cruda, 5/4c; redined, 11/4c.
ROSIN—Firm.
—TURPENTINS—Steady at 25%c.
EGOS—Quiet; Western, 18/619c.
PROVISIONS—Fork steady; new mess, 272.50. Best quiet. Beef hams unchanged. Cut mests dull; pickied shoulders in bulk, 8c; middles firm; long clear, 12/4c. Lard heavy; prime steam, 14/4c.
BUTLES—Heavy; Western, 22/6/31c.
CHEESA—Firm.
WHENEX—Exister at \$1.02%.
METALS—Copper—Ingot Lake Superior firmer at 20 (20%c. Pig-from—Scotch quiet and firm at 34/6/40c; American quiet at 26/6/32c; bar quiet and unchanged; Russia sheet, 15/4/6/16c, gold.
NAILS—Steady; cut \$3.75/6/3.8c; clinch, \$5.50/6/4.6c.
BILLOUR, MO., Aug. 29.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged imiddling, 16/4/6/16/40.
BERADETUPES—Fieur dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, \$1.14/4/6.115; No. 3 do, \$106/4/4/6.
BEREDETUPES—Fieur dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, \$1.14/4/6.115; No. 3 do, \$106/4/4/6.
Barkoy dull and nominal. Bye inactive and weak; No. 1, 786/80c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; mess, \$24.00; spot, \$17.00, celler the year. Bulkuleats dull and animal. Becon quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; summer steam, 14/4c.
WHENEX—Steady at 98c.

HOGS—Receipts, 28,000; good demand for stockers, others unchanged; stockers, \$4.50/65, 25; Yorkers, \$5.75/66.35; bacon grades, \$6.78/67/10.
CATTLE—Receipts, 500; quiet and unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,700 bris; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; cess, 14,000 bu; ryc, 600 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.
CHINCINNATI. O., Aug. 29.—Corror—Dull and unchanged at 16c.
BERADETUPES—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn scarce and firmer, at 69/6

Bacon fair and firm at 95, G153(613); G133(613); G133(6

ohanged.

Fraktorts—Dull and unchanged.

Receiptrs—Flour, 1,000 beta; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn,
15,000 bu; cats, 37,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn,
19,000 bu; cats, 6,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Bekkadstuyys—Flour dull
and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet:
mixed Western 79c. Oats steedy; mixed Western, 50c.52c; do white, 546,55c. Rye dull at 88,690c.
Fravisions—Quiet. and easier; pork, 546,00;
Fravisions—Quiet. and easier; pork, 546,00;

mixed Western Pc. Oats steady; mixed Western, 50.652c; do white, 56.655c. Rye dull at 88.695c. Provisions—Quiet, and easier; port. 524.00; bacon shoulders, 10.6104c; clear rib, 13.46134c; sugar-cured hams, 10.6104c; clear rib, 13.46134c; sugar-cured hams, 16.4614c. Lard, 150. BUTTER—Western steady at 24.625c. Coffice—Dull and nominal at 17.66194c. PRINCLEUM—Grude quiet and easier at 47.635c. WHENEX—Firmer at 31.01 49.1.02; stock light. PHILADELPHIA.

P

poor demand; No. 1 syring and same September, 95c.

FRIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3%c; to Owego, 7c.
RECEMPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 111,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 67,000 bu.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 29. — BERADSTUFFS — Wheat
and unchanged; No. 1 red. \$1.12; No. 2, \$1.09.
Corn quiet and steady; high mixed, 75c; low mixed,
74c in cars on track, 70@71c, Oats steady; No. 1 State,
46c; No. 2, 44c; white, 46c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged,
RECEMPS—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 1,600 bu; cats,
4,550 bu. MARINE.

Pert of Chicago, Aug. 30 and 31.

Sehr Queen, Collin's Pier, wood.
Schr H. C. Heg, Portago Lake, Innaber,
Schr Myttle, Muskegon, Lumber.
Schr Myttle, Muskegon, Lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, Iumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, Iumber.
Schr Levi Bast, Muskegon, Iumber.
Schr Lewis Day, Alipena, himber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, Jumber.
Schr A. Bust, Muskegon, Jumber.
Scow Fysline, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Marine, Clay Hanks, bark.
Scow Mariner, Clay Hanks, bark.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Transfor, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bacine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hillwalkee Belle, Grand Rayda, wood.
Schr Hutte Fisher, Holland, coal.
Schr Bob Roy, Sangatuck, wood.
Schr Hutte Fisher, Holland, coal.
Schr Bob Roy, Sangatuck, wood.
Schr Hutte Fisher, Holland, coal.
Schr Bob Roy, Sangatuck, wood.
Schr Hutte, Jumber.
Schr Barge Eva S. Robinson, Menomines, lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Balcon, Luddington, Iumber.
Schr Balcon, Luddington, Iumber.
Schr E. F. Boyon, Green Bay, codar posts.
Prop James Davidson, Bay City, salt.
Acht M. J. Wilcoz, Bay City Lanks.
Schr Late Resea, Banton Harbor, salt.

cata, 10 bris pork, 10 bris beef, 6 bris beans, and sundries.

Barge E. K. Tyson, Menomines, 100 bu corn, 200 bu cots, 1 to lard, and sundries.

Barge Mary Amanda, Orand Haven, 5 bons from.

Schr Huron, Saugatuck, 100 green hides, and sundries.

Schr Heien Blood, Muksgom, 30 cords stons.

Prop Lincoln, Port Colborns, thence to Cawega, 15,789 bu wheat.

Prop V. H. Ketchum, Bullalo, 61,400 bu wheat.

Prop Newburg, Buffalo, 15,600 bu wheat, 1,366 bu corn, 26,415 bu cots, 300 bris flour, 900 be lard, 1,300 bags seed, and sundries.

Prop Onsida, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn, 50 bris flour, 160 bags seed, 10 bales broom-corn.

Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 28,602 bu corn, 50 bris flour, 160 bags seed, 10 bales broom-corn.

Schr Sheboygan, Manitowoe, sundries.

Schr Sheboygan, Manitowoe, 30,602 bu corn, 500 bris flour, 160 bags seed, 10 bales broom-corn.

Schr Menomines, Grand Haven, 10 bris pork, and sundries.

Schr M. A. and Mayen, 10 bris p sundries.

Barge Lisgar, Oswego via Port Colborna, 2 wheat.

Barge B. B. Buckhout, Buffalo, 19,875 bu who Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 59,000 bu wheat, Schr M. Filmore, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat, Frop George King, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn. Schr C. L. Young, Buffalo, 24,500 bu corn. And 26 vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights
were quiet at 3c for corn and 3/c for wheat to Bus
alo. Engagagements: 70 Busfalo—Steam bargs InterOcean and tow Argonaut, former, wheat 3/c; ister,
corn at 3c; perges Young and King, and sohr H. Johnson, corn at 3c; prop Fountain City, wheat and corn
through. To Oswego—Schr M. Filmore, wheat at 6/gc,
To Montreal—Prop Lake Outario, wheat at 3ls. Total,
8. Capacity, 83,000 bu wheat and 150,000 be sorn.

Tosr Husos, Aug. 22.—Dows.—Prop. Idal. saic, Annie L. Craig, St. Joseph, Svallow; said Nicholson, Jame Bell, Aldebaran, Pfater, C. Hattie Howard, Cavalier; bark Vandarbill, Ur.—Props Badger State, Huron City, Campbell, Barnum and consorts, Orestes and et schra James Couch, Wells, Burt, Brooklyn, B. Golden Suie, Monitor No. I, Sunnyside, Porte Wints—South, Weather fine.
Pour riucos, Mich., Aug. 29.—Evening.—Props Waverly, Champiain, Jarvis Lord, Jap Sheridan; schra L. Hanna, City of Green Baj Cloud, H. A. Kent, Montans.
Ur.—Props Java, Hackett and consorts.
Special Dismatch to The Chicago Pribmes.

#### MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

BUNDAY AFFERNOON, Aug. 38.

A review of the week that has elapsed is apparently one of disappointment. Comparing the business of the banks for the week with that of the corresponding week of last year, a considerable deficiency is found to exist. The clearings last week were \$22,034,252,32; the same week last year they were \$25,819,241.75. This is significant of a decline in the business of the banks, and that, ordinarily interpreted, means a shrinkage of the volume of general trade. In financial and commercial, as in all other, calculations there is great danger of mistake in reasoning

from isolated premises to general con-tinations. It has been taken for granted, dissertations on the prospects of the fall trade, that the decline in wheat meant smaller sales, reduced receipts by the farmers, niggardly expenditures in the country stores, stringency in collections, and the consequent collapse of a great many wholesalers and quent collapse of a great many wholesalers and jobbers who have been looking to a "booming" fall trade for means to meet extended obligations. This series of calculations looks logical, but omits some very important facts: The farmers are not dependent upon the present crops for purchasing power, for they possess the acquimilated fruits of preceding years; wheat is lower, but other products are higher, and what is lost in one may be gained, in oats, corn, tye, and hogs; speculative operations were a considerable element in the clearings of last year—those of last week represent legitimate operations; the actual trade of this fall is larger than that of last year, as is shown by the books of all our leading houses; cheap food at home and sbroad will greatly increase the purchasing power of reduced wages to operatives, and more than anything else will tend to revive manufactures,—the most depressed branch of labor; this will surely react in favor of agriculture and the general prosperity. These are some of the encouragements that force themselves upon the view on a broad survey of the whole field of industry. Neither the facts of the case nor the principles of an enlightened political economy permit us to believe that abundant food can be aught but a general good. It is certain that the plenteous harvests cannot impoverish the farmers; at the worst, if adds iese than they had hoped for to their already unficient resources. It is equally certain that it will enrich other branches of labor. In the general access of prosperity at will bring to the latter, agriculturists as well as the rest of the sorid will share.

The demand for money has been nothing more

ter, agriculturists as well as the rest of the world will share.

The demand for money has been nothing more than fair during the week. The rate of discount remains at 10 per cent to regular borrowers, with concessions of 2 or 3 per cent to other good borrowers. Money on the street is 8@18 per cent; real-estate mone is 9@10 per cent.

New York exchange is dull at par between banks for \$1,000.

The snipments of our rency to the country have

ent of the crop.

| LOCAL BIOCK QUOTATIONS.  |         |
|--|---------|
| Did.   | Asked.  |
| Chicago City 7 per cent 98%  | 99%     |
| Chicago City 7 per cent water-loan 99  | 99%     |
| Onicago City 7 per cent sewerage 99  | 9934    |
| Cook County 7 per cent   | 99%     |
| City 7 per cent certificates 98  |         |
| City 6 per cent certificates   |         |
| Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co  |         |
| Elgin Watch Company stock  | 100     |
| Pullman Palace Car Company stock   | 9614    |
| Fraders' Insurance   | 110     |
| Hobe Insurance   |         |
| Chicago City Railroad, South Side  | 150     |
| Chicago City Railroad, West Side   | 145     |
| Chicago City Railroad, North Side 90   | 92%     |
| Chamber of Commerce  | 80      |
| South Park 7 per cent 90   |         |
| STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.   | March 1 |
| The state of the s | 100 000 |

|                         | Highest. | Lowest.  | Closing. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Western Union Telegraph | . 77%    | 76%      | 7634     |
| Pacific Mail            | . 48%    | 4736     | 4736     |
| New York Central        | .103%    | 101%     | 101%     |
| Erie                    | 32%      | 3136     | 3136     |
| Northwestern            | . 3934   | 37%      | 37%      |
| Northwestern preferred  | . 57%    | 55       | 86%      |
| Rock Taland             |          | 101      | 101      |
| St. Paul                | . 36%    | 35       | 35       |
| St. Paul preferred      | . 54%    | 53%      | 51       |
| Wabash                  | . 37%    | 33%      | 33%      |
| Ohio & Mississippi      | . 25%    | 2314     | 23%      |
| C., C. & I. C           | 13       | 1136     | 1136     |
| Lake Shore              | . 74%    | 74       | 73       |
| Union Pacific           | . 30     | 2736     | 29%      |
| BONDS POR               | THE WEI  | EK.      |          |
| Preston, Kean & Co. q   | uote the | course o | d Gov-   |

| ernments for the week ending         | Aug. 2  | 9 as fol |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| lows.                                |         |          |
| Highest,                             | Lowest, | Closing  |
| U. S. Ca. 1881                       | , 118   | 1183     |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862112%                | 11214   | 1123     |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864                    | 115%    | 1153     |
| U. B. 5-20s, 1965                    | 116%    | 1163     |
| U. S. 6-20s, 1865, new               | 116%    | 116      |
| U: 8. 5-20a, 1867117 %               | 117%    | 1173     |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868117%                | 117%    | 117%     |
| U. 8. 10-40s                         | 11414   | 114      |
| U. S. 6c, 1881                       | 112     | 1123     |
| U. S. currency &                     | 116%    | 117%     |
| Gold                                 | 109%    | 109%     |
| Sterling exchange, sight 491         | 49036   | 490 %    |
| Sterling exchange, sixty days, 48714 | 48736   | 487%     |
| LATEST.                              |         |          |

for the week, \$5,525,261; produce exports, \$5,-680,319.
Gold steady at 10934. Carrying rates ½ to 1 per cent, and for borrowing 1 per cent and flat. The Assistant Treasurer has disbursed \$37,000. Clearings, \$12,000,000.
Governments dull outside of registered '65s, now, and '65s, which were active.
State and railroad bonds quiet.
Stocks have been weak throughout the day, and a decline from ½ to 13½ per cent took place, the extreme having been made in Wabash, which foll off from 35% to 33%. Union Pacific declined I per cent. Hock Lisand ½, and Now York Central ½. In the remainder of the list there was a decline from ½ to 5%. There was considerable pressure to sell toward the close, and the market left off active and week. Among the sales to-day were 17,000 shares Western Union; 8,000 shares Pacific Mail; 11,000 shares Lake Shore; 18,000 shares Union Pacific; and 12,000 shares Western.

| Compound outlier and CARO                | Coupons, Oires erective  |
|--|--|
| Coupons, '62112%                         | Coupons, 681175  |
| compoun, 64                              | New 54   |
| oupona, 85                               | 1040s  |
| Coupons, 365, new                        | Currency 6s  |
|  |  |
| Missours                                 | ! Virginias, old 28  |
| Tennessees, old 70                       | N Carolings old 19   |
| Tennessees, new 75                       | N. Carolinas, week 12  |
| Virginias, new 28                        | Contract Con |
|  |  |
| Canten                                   | St. Panl wfd get   |
| Western Union Tel . 7614                 | Wahash 931   |
| Quicksilver 20%                          | Wahash wild es   |
| Adams Express 105%                       | Pt Warne 001   |
| Wells, Fargo, 76%                        | Tares Haute  |
| American Express, 60%                    | Torse Haute sed 92   |
| U. S. Express 67%                        | Chiesen & Alten 901  |
| Pacific Mail 47%                         | Chiago & Alton well 1011   |
| New York Central 101%                    | Ohio & Misseinstred 931  |
| Brie 81%                                 | Clare Cin & Col Co   |
| - Brie pril 47%                          | Chi Dun & Con 63   |
| Harlen                                   | Tabe Char. & Quincy, 101   |
| Marten pfd                               | Tradiana Charles 1   |
| Michigan Central 73%                     | Dibnaia Contral 119  |
| Pittsburg & Ft, Wayne 86%                | Harison Contrat 94   |
| Best breed and way no co                 | Union Pacine comus, 84   |
| Northwestern 37%<br>Northwestern pfd 56% | Onion Pacine Stock. 273  |
| Dock Televiern pru 50%                   | Central Pacine stock, 90   |
| Book Island 100%                         | Boston, Hart. & Erie 114   |
| New Jersey Central 105%                  | Del., Lack. & West'n. 108%   |
|  |  |

## REAL ESTATE.

tained such a growth, and they are still operative.

tained such a growth, and they are still operative.

THOMAS TILLEY
is not so engrossed with the Court-House architect question but that he finds time to attend to other building enterprises. He has just completed the plans and specifications for a mammoth establishment for the manufacture of India-rubber articles, to be located at Calumet, There will be two buildings, the main structure 250x41 feet, and the other 165x30 feet; both three stories and basement. The cost of buildings and machinery will be about \$300,000. The Northwestern Rubber Manufacturing Company are the builders.

Mr. Tilley gives positive assurance that the Museum building, on Monroe street, just east of the old Post-Office, is to be erected at once. Operations were unspended on account of the panic, but work will be commenced in two or three weeks.

The Historic Accepts Pailmert Company is

panic, but work will be commenced in two or three weeks.

NEW PREIGHT-DEFOT.

The Illinois Central Railway Company is erecting a new freight-depot just south of the one now eccuppied by their road, for the accommodation of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, which will soon be completed to this city. The building faces on South Water street, and is situated east of the transfer-house of the Michigan Central Railroad. The main building is \$50 feet long, 55½ feet wide, and 20 feet high, and has a quarter-pitch roof covered with slate. It is built entirely of brick, and is based upon a foundation of stone 4 feet high. The north end of the building is to be fitted up for offices. Fifty feet of this portion of the building is two stories high, and will be fitted up in quite a neat manner. The structure is devoid of ornamentation, but is substantial. Mr. Clark, architect for the Central Company, prepared the plans, and has quite an army of workmen engaged upon the building, which will be finished some weeks before the new line is in running order.

SOME BALES OF THE WEEK.

SOME SALES OF THE WEEK.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold half a block, or 2 acres, at the cattle-vards, to Thomas L. Boyd, of London, Eng., for \$11,000 cash. This

or 2 acree, at the cattle-vards, to Thomas L. Boyd, of London, Eng., for \$11,000 cash. This property is purchased for immediate use, and ground will be broken on Monday for the erection of a slaughter-house.

G. A. Leland has sold 47 feet on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-second street for \$10,810.

On the northeast corner of Van Buren and Market streets, 77½x50 feet, for \$50,000.

Block 7 of Cole's Subdivision at South Englewood, in Sec. 5, T. 37, R. 14, for \$15,000; and two blocks at West Maywood, near the station, in Sec. 11, T. 39, R. 12, for \$23,000.

Abvid J. Ely has sold 165 feet on Aberdeen street, at the corner of Van Buren, to George A. Seaverns, for \$52,000.

Charles C. Miller has sold house and lot No. 651½ West Washington street, for \$9,650.

J. Sinclair has sold to on Indiana avenue, south of Thirty-second street, for \$9,500.

Leonard Hodges has sold ten blocks in his addition to Park Ridge, for \$20,000.

D. F. Eisenbart has sold part of Sec. 14, 37, 13, to Eunice B. Sawyer, for \$24,000.

E. S. Isham has sold an undivided ½ of 104x 150 feet on State street, southeast corner of Randolph, for \$25,000.

Joseph Sampson has sold 50x193 feet, with improvements, on Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-fifth street, for \$40,000.

Henry L. Hill sold 10 acres on Sixty-seventh street and Ashland avenue at \$1,000 per acre.

John S. Hair & Co. have sold fifteen lots in Steadman Subdivision at \$200 per lot; nineteen lots in C. Mowry's Subdivision, 26, 39, 13, at \$400 per lot; house and lot, West Jackson street, near Union Park, for \$17,500. THE LOAN MARKET.

As regards actual loans the business done has been very small. The transactions of eleven home agencies figure up \$109,620, whereas, for the corresponding week last year, it required only four of these same institutions to make a showing of \$129,875. The foreign corporations have loaned \$17,000 against \$83,000 last year. gages for the past week

since the fourth week of June. Many of the instruments are for the security of an overdue

property.

The following are among the more important transactions that have been made matter of rec-ord, viz.: Two trust-deeds, covering a block adjacent to Douglas Park boulevard, between St. Louis and Central Park avenues, to secure two notes for \$10,000 each; a trust-deed or 245, 247, 249, and 251 West Monroe street, to secure a note for \$10,000. The foregoing notes bear 8 per cent interest, and are payable in five years at the office of the Globe Insurance Company. These liens are made subject to existing incumbrances. We also note a trust-deed, transferring 2 acres near the junction of Cly-bourn avenue and Reuben street, and six lots on Fifth avenue, between Harrison and Polk streets, as security for a note of \$25,000, bearing 10 per cent interest, payable at the First National Bank, Belvidere, Ill. A similar instrument, incumbering five lots, corner Archer avenue and Waliace street, and dated March 16, 1874, was given to secure an indebedness of \$30,000, payable in three years, with interest at 10 per cent. A trust-deed on 45% acres in Sec. 18, 89, 13, dated April 1, 1874, was given to secure \$66,000, as part purchase-money. The payments extend over four years, with 5 per cent interest. The Connecticut Muthal Life-Insurance Company has loaned for building purposes \$11,000, payable in three years, with 9 per cent interest. This loan is secured by a mortgage on 50 feet on the east side of Canal street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. The house and lot 459 West Washington street was incumbered to secure an actual loan of \$7,500, due in three years, bearing 9 per cent interest.

|  | No.          |         | ation.                     | No.                                  | ation.                                       |
|--|--------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Trust-deeds  | 207<br>50    |         | 663,018<br>62,670          |                                      | \$ 747,864<br>7,589,082                      |
| Aggregate  | 237          | 8       | 725,688                    | 288                                  | \$8,336,946                                  |
| Releases   | 220          |         |                            | 174                                  |  |
| The consideration 1873, was run up to it of a mortgage given Railway Company to Trust Company, of negotiate 7,000 bone payable Sopt. 1, 1903 cent per annum. | by the<br>Ne | he<br>w | Farmer<br>York,<br>h for 2 | e on<br>go &<br>s' L<br>to se<br>200 | Atlantic oan and cure and sterling, at 7 per |

AUGUST, 1874. | AUGUST, 1873.

No. Consider- No. Consider-

In May, 1873, the Calumet & Chicago Canal In May, 1873, the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company mortgaged their property to the New York State Loan & Trust Company to secure bonds of the aggregate amount of \$\frac{2}{2}\$, 100,000, payable in ten years, with interest at 8 per cent. These bonds are being rapidly canceled, and during the past week a third release has been granted to the Canal and Dock Company, freeing several acres of their lands from incumbrance of the mortgage given in May, 1873.

Michigan avenue, for sale to bidders. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The terms of sale are canal time. The right of the city to sell this property has been exhaustively discussed in our columns. The only legal obstacle in the way of the sale is an injunction is sued by the United States Court, at the suit of the Attorney-General, who acted upon the request of the city. Its direct was to prevent the sale of the property to the railroads in accordance with the actof the Legislature in 1869. Should the city receive a satisfactory bid, it will only be necessary to have the injunction removed.

The sale of city property for delinquent taxes began on the 24th inst., and will be continued until all the unpaid taxes are collected. If owners who have not paid want to save their property

tions have been made for stalls in the market, and work on the building will be commenced as soon as a tenant has been secured for the basement. Thomas P. Bryan is the owner of the property, and the work will be under charge of Knauer Brothers.

property, and the work will be under charge of knauer Brothers.

NORTH CLARK STREEX.

The paving of North Clark street, from the river to Chicago avenue, is progressing rapidly, and Mr. Mackin, the contractor, thinks that he will complete the work in about ten days, unless delayed by the street-car company.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

Cottage Grove avenue is changing its appearance quite rapidly. The Nicolson pavement is now completed almost to Twenty-fifth street, and the improvement has already had a marked influence in strengthening values on the avenue. Several important building improvements will follow soon. On the portheast corner of Twenty-fifth street the foundations have been laid for a block of stores.

The following is the total amount of

| Court-House transferred during the wee<br>Saturday, Aug. 29: | as of the |
|--|-----------|
| No. sales, Con   | damation  |
|  | \$481,448 |
| City property  | 36,091    |
| North of city limits 8                                       |           |
| South of city limits 23                                      | 78,140    |
| West of city limits 2  | 26,200    |
| [20] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [1                   | A003 000  |
| Total  | \$621,833 |
| For the week ending Aug. 22                                  | 935,956   |
| For the week ending Aug. 15126                               | 1,556,758 |
| For the week ending Aug. 8                                   | 865,382   |
| For the week ending Aug. 1143                                | 713,173   |
| Weekly average for the month of                              | Cost Bid. |
| July131  | 795,010   |
| Weekly average for the month of                              |           |
| June140  | 967,580   |
| Weekly average for the month of                              | ********  |
| May 101  | 1,434,723 |
| may  | 2,202,120 |
|  |           |

#### COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for

|                  | BECH      | TPTS,     | SHIPE     | CENTS.    |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | 1874.     | 1873.     | 1874.     | 1873.     |
| Flour, bris      | 6,901     | 4,116     | 8,634     | 5,84      |
| Wheat, bu        | 150,717   | 279,200   | 89,336    | 78,236    |
| Corn, bu         | 213,058   | 289,320   | 201,569   | 197,840   |
| Oats, bu         | 111,656   | 64,080    | 7,090     | 23,120    |
| Rye, bu          | 3,387     | 9,001     |           | 800       |
| Barley, bu       | 14,810    | 17,990    | 2,776     | 6,679     |
| Grass seed, Bu   | 330,220   | 245,515   | 204,222   | 237,866   |
| Fiax send, ibs   | 338,347   | 197,160   | 65,800    |           |
| Broom-corn, Tos. | 60,400    | 42,000    | 20,770    | 546       |
| Cured meats, the | 33,860    | 15,040    | 245,510   | 367,353   |
| Beef, bris       |           |           | 161       | 65        |
| Pork, bris       |           |           | 174       | 341       |
| Lard, Bs         | 7,630     | 25,990    | 1 434,696 | 174,220   |
| Tallow, hs       | 40,979    | 31,850    |           | 20,000    |
| Butter, he       | 142,310   | 53,665    | 91,800    | 39,730    |
| Lave hogs, No    | 9,113     | 11,139    | 8,642     | 11,605    |
| Cattle, No       | 1,606     | 2,640     | 1,869     | 2,830     |
| Sheep, No        | 334       | 861       | 491       |           |
| Hides, ths       | 187,172,  | 53,953    | 130,330   | 110,538   |
| Highwines, brls, | 257       | 305       | 235       | 255       |
| Wool, lbs        | 161,414   | 113,494   | 199,700   | 96,540    |
| Potatoes, bu     | 1,199     | 211       | 194       |           |
| Lumber, No. ft.  | 6,939,000 | 2,312,000 | 2,874,725 | 2,855,000 |
|                  | 2,675,000 |           | 1,320,000 | 2,332,000 |
| Lath, No         | 545,000   |           | 343,050   | 165,000   |
| Sait, bris       | 3,763     | 8001      | 4,385     | 3,752     |

| Shingles, No<br>Lath, No<br>Salt, bris | 545,000   |            | 343,0    | 00 2,332,000<br>50  165,000<br>85  3,752 |
|--|-----------|------------|----------|--|
| Also the follo                         | wing, w   | ithout con | mparis   | ons:                                     |
|  | 726,011.3 | n          | ecsived. | Shipped.                                 |
| Poultry, coops                         |           |            | 277      |  |
| Game, pkgs                             |           |            | 143      |  |
| Eggs, pkgs                             |           | ********   | .763     | 39                                       |
| Cheese, bxs                            |           | ******* ** | 1,686    | 362                                      |
| Beans, bu                              |           |            | 63       | 50                                       |
| Hay, tons                              |           | *********  | 80       | 14                                       |
| Hops, hs                               |           |            | 4,433    | 20,000                                   |
| Fish, pkgs                             |           |            |          | 299                                      |
| Withdrawn i                            | from st   | ore on I   | riday    |  |
| consumption .                          | 5.786 b   | n wheat    | · 660    | bu corn:                                 |

2,699 bu oats; 394 bu rye; 3,176 bu barley. The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 19 cars No. 1 spring wheat; 348 cars and 800 bu No. 2 do; 56 cars No. 3 do; 5 cars rejected do (428 wheat); 69 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed-corn; 299 cars and 41,700 bu No. 2 do; 27 cars rejected do (395 corn); 31 ears white oats; 105 cars and 23,500 bu No. 2 oats; 9 cars rejected do (145 oats); 6 cars No. 2 tye; 16 cars No. 2 barley; 8 cars No. 3 do; 2 cars rejected do: 1 car no grade do. Total (1,001 cars), 472,000 bu. Inspected out: 111,493 bu wheat; 157,300 bu corn; 25,733 bu oats; 393

bu rye; 7,005 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks

|               | Aug. 20,  | Aug. 22,  | Aug. 30  |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|               | 1874.     | 1874.     | 1373     |
| Flour, brls   | 32,245    | 31,976    | 30,42    |
| Wheat, bu     | 1,124,582 |           | 1,345,06 |
| Corn, bu      | 1,093,150 | 1,169,035 | 1,768,89 |
| Oats, bu      | 499,506   | 294,302   | 381,00   |
| Rye, bu       |           | 17,935    | 72,01    |
| Barley, bu    |           | 51,469    | 84,67    |
| Live hogs, No | 44,821    | 56,614    | 54,90    |
| Cattle, No    | 13,742    | 15,692    | 19,94    |
|               | MENTS.    |           | 5 13 7 1 |
| Flour, bris   | 27,443    | 18,391    | 26,52    |
| Wheat, bu     | .505,566  | 883,968   | 911,73   |
| Corn, bu      | 1,105,342 | 484,126   | 772,23   |
| Oats, bu      | 152,503   | 232,434   | 236,28   |
| Rye, bu       | 16,475    | 7,411     | 48,96    |
| Barley, bu    | 36,127    | 27,819    | 24,31    |
| Barley, bu    | 29,020    | 31,132    | 50,39    |
| Cattle, No    | 8,257     | 13,095    | 12,84    |

and 429,000 bu corn.

Winter wheat in this market is in a condition which may seem anomalous to those who are not well posted. A few weeks ago it was difficult to sell red winter wheat at the prices that were cur-rent for the corresponding grades of spring. Since then it has commanded a slight premium, but is still slow, our millers not caring to take hold of it. This, however, is not the case with the am-ber wheat grown in the southern part of this State, which is worth 10@15c per bu more than the other, and sold to-day considerably above

the St. Louis quotation.

The Milwaukee Journal of Commerce, in an

the other, and sold to-day considerably above the St. Louis quotation.

The Milwaukee Journal of Commerce, in an article on the wheat supply, maintains that the present depression is chiefly due to short sellers, who will be knocked "higher than a kite" before the close of the next month. It says that the short selles in Milwaukee exceed the probable receipts of the next five weeks, and that an advancing panic is imminent. The indications here scarcely point in the last-named direction.

The leading produce markets were unsettled to-day, with a tinge of weakness, and less business doing than on Friday. The receipts continue ample and in excess of the shipments, giving an increase of our stocks in store, and a rather heavy feeling on the part of hoiders, which was not improved by the slight rain that fell this mersing. The trading was chiefly speculative, and with direct reference to the fact that August will give place to Séptember after one more business day.

Domestic dry goods were distributed to a liberal aggregate, local retailers as well as country merchants ordering with fair liberality. Prices underwent no important change, and the market may be considered steady at former rates. Jobbers of groceries report the market unchanged in any of its prominent features. Quiet is still apparent in most departments, and as a rule prices favor the buyer, sugar, soaps, and spices alone showing figuness. Butter was in good local and shipping demand at steady rates. Cheese was quoted quiet and steady at the reduction noted resterday. No changes calling for special mention were noted in the coal, wood, leather, and bagging markets. Dried fruits remain quiet, with no quotable change in prices, though most domestic varieties display weakness. Fish are receiving more attention, and prices are looking up. Both lake and salt-water lish are cheap in comparison with meals—a fact which consumers apparently are beginning to realize, as the demand now shows improvement. There is a fair movement in tobacces, and after a fortunity

for corn and 3½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. There was a large quantity of freight room on the market at current rates, and little demand for it, but carriers would not accept less. A total of eight charters was reported, which will carry out 83,000 th wheat, and 150,000 bm corn.

Provisions were very quiet. Mess pork was dull, with ah easier feeling, being quoted \$6,000 per bri lower. Lard was not in much demand, but firm at an advance of 12½c per 100 fbs, being quoted stronger in New York, though there was no improvement in Liverpool. Meats were active, but easier, and there were probably some transactions which were not reported. The interest in the speculative articles is over for this month, the September options being mostly settled, and it is thought that little more will be done except in the products of next season's packing. A great deal nas alroady been sold for various deliveries next winter, and operators are generally at a standstill, the market having worked up to about as high a point as buyers care to face, while sellors are not anxious in view of the prophesied scarcity of hogs. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller August, \$23,00 asked; do, seller September, \$22,76@22,871½; do, seller October, \$23,00@28,12½; seller December, \$15,12½ do, seller December, \$15,12½ do, seller September, \$15,12½ do, seller Getober, pominal; do, seller The year, \$11,25@11.37½; do, seller I for 180; the year, \$17,20@17.37½; do, seller October, pominal; do, seller the year, \$11,26@11.87½; do, seller I for 180; the year get grysalted meats, loose, at 8½c for shoulders, cash and seller September; 12½@12½c for short ribs, cash and seller September; 12½c. Bacon meats 9½c for shoulders, ash and seller September; 12½c. The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the shipments of trovisions from this city for the week ending Aug. 27, 1874, and since the party for the week ending Aug. 27, 1874, and since the shipments of trovisions from this city for the week ending Aug. 27,

Wesk ending A.g. 207 3.082 973 654.985 1.621.16 2.3mg wesk 1673 1.564 3.084 2.005 28.000 665,00 650,

"includes all cut mests, except shoulders and a p. hams.

Flour was dull and unchanged. There was very little demand, but holders were not willing to concede further in the matter of prices, especially on old, which are already below the cost of production. Holders claim that the old flours will all be wanted during September at full prices. Bran was active and steady at former quotations. Sales were reported of 75 bris winter extras at \$7.25; 25 bris do at \$6.10; 325 bris do on private terms; 50 bris apring extras at \$5.5; 25 bris do at \$4.75; 400 bris apring extras at \$5.5; 25 bris do at \$4.75; 400 bris do on private terms; 100 bris an perfines at \$4.00; 100 bris do at \$8.123. Total, 1,100 bris. Also 40 tons bran at \$13.50, on truck; 20 tons do at \$14.00, free on board. The market closed with sellers at the following range of prices:

Foir to good white winters.................. \$5.50 & 6.50

cash sales were reported at 193/c; 19,400 bu do at 393/c; 19,400 bu do at 393/c; 24,800 bu no. 3 spring at 381/c; 24,900 bu do at 393/c; 24,800 bu no. 3 spring at 381/c; 24,000 bu no. 2 amber winter at \$1.07, 2,000 bu no. 2 and refered apring at 381/c; 24,000 bu no. 2 amber winter at \$1.00; 400 bu no. 3 for ed at 91/c; 400 bu do at 95/c, 41 dolvered; 400 bu amber winter, by sample, prime yellow amber at \$1.07; 400 bu do at 95/c, 41 dolvered; 400 bu do at \$1.15.

Total, 485,809 bu.

Corn was less active and averaged 1/c@1/c
lower, with a very irregular movement at the decline. Liverpool was unchanged, and New York firm, with a fair export demand, but our marked was weakened early by a rather heavy pressore to sell cash lots. A good many lots have been held here by parties both in city and country, in the expectation of being able to sell to advantage on the culmination of an August corner. The end of the month is yery mear at hand, and there are no signs of the corner. Hence several of these parties were anxious to sell, and broke the market. There was only a moderate shipping demand, and the receipts were large; but the collocation of the daily figures showed that the shipments of the past week have slightly exceeded the receipts, and this gave a little more confidence for future; hence there was a fair inquiry for options at the decline. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 67/c, 67/c, declined to 68/c, and closed firmar at 66/c. 68/c. 68/c. 61/c. 61/c.

The barley crop, like that of wheat, is good on all deep soils and inferior on light soils. I estimate the yield to be 10 per cent under average.

The oat crop, which is generally most luxuriant in a wet season, is the worst of the cereals. In the Counties of Kent and Devon it is fully average, and in all the western counties of England and Scotland the yield of oats will be nearly average. In the eastern counties the oat-crop is generally thin in plant, short in stem, and deficient in ear. I estimate it to be 15 per cent under average.

Bean and pes crops are very short in stem, and, excepting in the western counties, are everywhere deficient.

Polatoes are the best crop of the year. They are somewhat deficient in hanlm, and small in unders, but they are everywhere regular, and as yet there are no indications of disease. I consider that they will prove to be an average crop.

S. ATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report No. 11. of the Burray of Sta-

s Aristics of commence and naving crop.

s. Aristics of commence and naving arion.

Monthly Report No. 11, of the Bureau of Statistics, contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended May 31, 1874, and for the cleven months ended May 31, 1874, and for the corresponding periods of 1873. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis: Month cuded May
17, 1874.

Month cuded May
Month cuded May
8 51, 943, 949 9 57, 501, 739 9 3, 115, 940

77, 128, 301

6 48, 21, 1874.

6 48, 548, 547

6 58, 548, 547

6 58, 548, 547

6 6 May 31, 1875...

6 14, 966, 800

6 27, 725, 929

6 3, 115, 940

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The above amounts, for the eleven months ended May 31, 1874 and 1873, respectively, include specie; but in the following table the values of "merchandise" and of "specie and bullion" are separately stated: Merchandise 8519,087,197 8525,478,617 \$ 15,298,501 Specie and bullion 37,661,230 51,517,165 6,521,821 Merchandise ...... 594, 417, 946 455, 129, 134 15, 656, 910 Specis and bullion... 19, 677, 834 67, 607, 808 9, 343, 540

Specis and bullion... 19, 677, 534 67, 501, 508 9, 345, 508

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse May 31, 1874, was \$58,751,182, as against \$74,754,230, May 31, 1873.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the exports for the cleven months ended May 31, 1874, exceeded the imports by \$33,-264,626, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the imports exceeded the exports in the sum of \$38,853,488.

Of the total values carried by water during the eleven months ended May 31, 1874 and 1873, about 73 per cent was transported in foreign vessels.

vessels.
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, the approximate statistics of our foreign trade (specie values) exhibit the following results:
Imports of merchandise. \$169,543,256
Domestic exports. \$169,543,256
Foreign exports. 10,840,619

The New York Produce Exchange has the fol-

New York 6 802 Great Britain 10,749 367,657 Other countries 30,209 28,773 23,406 Total......40.963 896,430 24,298 535,076

Wheat, bu... 5,231,971 4,010,943 4,179,945 5,884,193 Cora, bu... 4,293,047 7,635,659 6,783,335 5,787,022 c.ts, bu... 2,787,221 1,935,794 1,568,558 4,683,075 Barley, bu... 180,881 72,419 100,392 614,483 Rye, bu... 139,973 141,665 123,316 482,806

Total bu.... 12,632,239 12,765,955 14,115,514 16,951,581 The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and eaboard ports, in transit on tae lakes, the New Kork canals, and by rail, was, Aug. 22, 1874:

| In store at  | Wheat,                 | bu.                                 | oals,                           | Barley,                    |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| New York   |                        | 1,399,848                           | 94, 698                         | 50                         |
| Buffalo<br>Chicago   | 1, 119, 639            | 81, 470<br>2, 140, 840              | 6, 857<br>253, 065              | 67,42                      |
| Milwaukee<br>Duluth<br>Toledo                                | 1 1486                 | 1,353                               | 17,309                          |                            |
| Oswego   | 490,000                | 45, 847<br>65, e00                  | 3, 796<br>21,500                | 80                         |
| St. Louis<br>Peoria  | 458,007                |                                     | 119, 879<br>150, 093<br>55, 037 | 4.96                       |
| Montreal   | 28,649                 | 29,079                              | 4,000                           | 3                          |
| Philadelphia<br>Baltimore<br>Lake shipments                  | . 138, 291             | 145,600<br>451,759<br>549,884       | 40,000                          |                            |
| Rail shipments<br>On N. Y. canals                            | 48, 340                | 56, 462<br>735, 000                 | 334, 488                        | 32,30                      |
| Total Total, Aug. 15, '74                                    | 6,824,480              | 6,551,837<br>7,487,834              | 1, 496, 968                     | 95, 47<br>46, 80           |
| Total, Aug. 8, 74<br>Total, Aug. 1, 74<br>Total, July 25, 74 | 6, 435, 565            | 7,021,858<br>6,869,841<br>7,147,986 | 1,043,938<br>611,691<br>847,288 | 27, 64<br>32, 63           |
| Total, July 18, '74<br>Total, Aug. 25, '73                   |                        | 7, 296, 879                         | 819, 768<br>2, 987, 114         | 90, 13<br>15,58<br>144, 13 |
| The foreign ex<br>of New York and                            | ports of the           | e hog p                             | roduct fre                      | om porte                   |
| Oct. 28 to Ang. 2<br>the exports from                        | 9, 1874, ir all United | acinsive,                           | as compa                        | red with                   |

| New Orleans 1,216   | 1,711,850       | 818,80                  |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Total Nov. 1, '73,<br>to Aug. 25, 74. 233,161<br>Total all U. S.        | 169,871,472     | 307,963,66              |
| ports Nov.1, 72,<br>to Aug. 31, 73, 294,457                             | 195,240,182     | 374,970,27              |
| Decrease 61,296   |                 |                         |
| The position of the fore<br>from Oct. 28 to Aug. 25,                    | from above p    | orta, as com-           |
| pared with the exports fr<br>from Nov. 1, 1872, to Aug                  | 31, 1870, is as | States port             |
| 1872-'3,  | 1873-4.         | Decrease                |
| Pork, ha 58,891,400   |                 |                         |
| Lard, Ba 198.340,182<br>Bacon, Ba 374,970,277                           |                 | 26,368,710<br>67,006,61 |
| Total630,101,859<br>Several consignments of<br>ported from Liverpool to | old becon hav   | e been re-ex            |
| sold to go to the Southern  | States.         |                         |

Philadelphia 445,925 2,810,711 3,893,183
Boyon 16,866 900,629 1,836,229
Baltimore 3,500,468 5,232,183
Baltimore is, however, looking up, and prepared to make a much better showing in future.
The completion of the new railroad link between that city and Chiesgo is followed by the increase of facilities for work:
For the accommodation of the grain trade to see the completion of the grain trade to see the grain trade

of facilities for work:

For the accommodation of the expected increase of grain trade in consequence of this new connection, two sievators have been built by the Baltimore & Ohio Boad at Loous Fount, near the city, the largest of which has a canadity of 1,500,000 bu, with sixteen receiving and eight shipping elevators, and 211 bins, 11½ feet square. The depth of water, however, is said to admit only of salling ve seels alongside the elevators, where eight squit craft can load at once. The steamship piers of the Jompany are two, about 700x100 feet each, with a dock between of the same dimensions, while a warehouse is in process of construction for the accommodation of importers, with a view to secure return freights. The coal trade is also to be accommodated by facilities to compare with its great increase in the past few years, it aggregating in 1673 2,000,000 tons. Coal for steem purposes, we are told, is to be obtained at Baltimore at \$2.00 per ion less than the price for similar coal in New York. At the present time coal is placed in the held of the vessel at \$4.75 per ton.

LATZET.

of the vessel at \$4.75 per ton.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, selling up to 94c cash, and 98% of for September, but afterwards recoded to about the closing prices on Change. Seller September closed at 93% c. cash a 93% c. Corn was in moderate demand and % c lower, closing at 66% for September, 86% for October, and 66% 66% cash, and 38% 68% for September, and 38% for October. Freights and provisions were reported quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Brush, 465 to ...
BUILDING MATERIALS—The local demand continues gift. Cements meet with a fair country demand, but the local trade is light, Quotations: Michigan starce, 22.25; New York stucco, \$3.0064.30; Louisville and Utics cement, \$1.00; Akron de, \$1.7562.00; Portland cement, \$7.006.50 \$9 bri; lime in bulk, 7506. \$1.00; nime (brish, \$1.0064.15 \$9 bri; white sand, \$9 bri, \$1.0062.00; bulk-trips b.dr. \$9 bri, \$1.

Portland cement, 7.000, 7.00 % bri; lime in bulk, 7500, 81.00; lime (bris), \$1.000, 1.05 % bri; lime in bulk, 7500, \$1.00; lime (bris), \$1.000, 1.05 % bri; lime in bulk, 7500, \$1.00; lime (bris), \$1.000, 1.05 % bri; white sand, 9 bri, 1.500, 200; plastering h.f.; bu. 400; fare brick, per 1.000, \$30.000, 900; building-brick (common), \$5.000, 6.00; affivantee and Racine pressed, \$71.000, \$21.000, \$20.000, 1 

\$5 Packages

LOGAL MISCELLANY.

DEN OF THE OTSTEE of nolestation. Unfortunately in the proved that they were on one point the lead-Poople's party were as the Committee of penliar antipathy of the latter remembered, was intoxicating

be remembered, was intolerance at another the transfer and almost property of the transfer and transfer and

on of the utter redemption of Chie role of intemperance.

Ty we to the Committee of Sevenround to the People's party, and a
after they came into power a stern
if free drive headquarters prohibiting,
constitue, the sale of the succulent
runy the months of May, June, July,
the constornation which this cruel The consternation which this er is the camps of the subterrane proorietyre, and the Italian saloud, so the men who roubed the remaining a man of the men who roubed the remaining a man of the men who roubed the remaining a man of the remaining and the remaining and the remaining the

be placed under three by o'clock this morning until 12 families suspicion of an eyetersignal for the descent upon the by men retained in readiness at heo mide stit has arrived, however, the sevender and selv his occupation in peace, after two lows and too cruelly enforced mense, the lower of the half-dozen raw, the Point roat the madderock fry, the count of the peace of the

THE COOD SA HABITANS.

consisting he is their second "conafternoon. While the exercises versational," they are really of a maracter. There were about

in the speaking." Mr. Billings pre-he organ, which has been kindly fur-the leson & Hamlin Organ Company by the Leson & Hamin Organ Company true of the Shelter. Mr. Pillings them the 18th chapter of the Govpel read. vas followed by his readnymous poem, entitled which he said he wished to from St. hard, into the of the Society, and approved payer from its Sunday after-less and was confident that it work. "Shall we gather ut

work. "Shall we gather at ten sung quite earnestly; after d. President of the Society, syef, which was repeated by "Nearer, my God, to thee"

it is a market of invitations had been sent in the cast to attend the meeting, but it drown," of No. 52 Desplaines street, and that "boarded," were the only ones to sea. Turnophout the meeting they entered dly into the varieties. At the ciose they send themselves as well pleased, and itself to be rightly attendants upon the lay "convergations." The Society will meet a next Society and it is expected that more e "Islam" rill be present, and that some am east be indued to speak.

ANSHE MAARIV.

cal meeing was held yesterday afternoon
the of the congregation of the Synameet larriv is their school-room on
a street, near Richigan avenue, for the
or considering the matter that was before
the committee of the Whole in regard
that a give to which to erect their synamet a give on which to erect their syna-

OLIN

ckages

age," on the corner of Lake and LaSaile

Mr. Markle and family, consisting of a wife and five children,—Henry, William, Edward, Anns and Marion,—migrated here at a very early day, and the head of the family, as stated, embarked in the hotel-business, and was the competitor in that line of the once renowned Mark Beaubien. The Markle family were all well educated, one of the daughters having taught school here. They accumulated considerable property, and at that time were one of the "first families" of intant Chicago. But reverses came, wealth and property vanished, and, in the general rulu, the father stekened, died, and was gathered to his fathers, the father of the writer of this note setting as one of the pall-beavers. Mr. Markle was very highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities, and his widow must be remembered by the old attendants on the ministration of Elder Hinton, the noted pastor of the First Baptist Church at that time. At the breaking up of the family, the sons adopted scafaring as a means of livelihood, contributing all the time to the support of the mother and sisters. The latter were subsequently both married in Racine, Wis., and some years ago the mother went to reside with relatives in Vincennes, Ind. For some time none of the children have been seen or heard of in this city, but, of conrec, they are not all dead, and will no doubt be rejoiced to recover so choice a relic of their honored father as has been uncarthed by the Taylor-street delvers.

Cancaco, Aug. 30, 1874. M. C. M.

Taylor-street delvers. Cmcago, Aug. 30, 1874. Sin: I noticed in your paper this morning that the remains and tombstone of Abram A. Markle were found on the premises of Mr. Cella, corner Taylor and State streets. I knew Mr. Abram A. Markle well. His wife and daughter Abram A. Markle well. His wife and dangater (Mrs. Nortou) reside at Wilmette, a few miles north of Chicago, and Willie Burch, a grandson, is in a printing-office in the city. I can be found at 98 Washington street, at my office, and will communicate anything of interest to the family. I do not know when Mr. M. was buried. Chicago, Aug. 30, 1874. M. N. Lord.

GENERAL NEWS. Henry Dilbern, the man who was injured by the breaking of the elevator machinery at Booth's store, corner of State and Lake streets, Saturday last, died yesterday at No. 75 Cornelia

A slight fire occurred yesterday noon in No. 150 Rucker street, a bakery occupied by Jolk Effixon. The damage was not serious. The rooms in Martine's Hall, on the South Side, occupied by Robert Cawdrey as sleeping-rooms, were, entered, and clothing and valuables to the amount of \$100 taken while the janitor was in the building, he having left his keys on

the outside of the door.

The long-expected wedding of Mr. Newton Bates and Miss Clars Lane will take place Phure-day evening at 7 o'clock at the centenary Church. The many friends of the betrothed couple are on the qui vive for this interesting event.

Those who insist that punctuality is the first virtue of a business man would be edified to notice how promptly at the first shruck of the 12 or 6 o'clock whistle the city laborers knock off work. Even if a man have the two pony clock he puts them back with a sigh of relief, and breaks for his dinner-can and coat.

J. W. Blaisdall, for whom such earnest inquiries have recently been made, is announced to appear in Book Island in a few days as the particular star of Hooicy's Comedy Company. John Wilson was arrested Saturday night by

John Wilson was arrested Saturday night by Officer David Barry, and locked up in the Madison Street Station to answer a charge of larceny in stealing \$30 from the saloon of Joseph Dess, on the corner of Desplaines and Fulton streets.

Officer Murphy discovered John Mahoney and Alex. Larrabee in the saloon of the latter's father-in-law, Michael Murray, on William street, near Centre avenue, at \$30 yesterday morning, and charged them with burglary, they having feloniously entered the place and stole a small sum of money. Murray, states that his son-in-law has handled the state of the salous as exasperated him that he now proposes to appear against him.

The voice of the cyster-cater is heard in the land, the sum on the harmant restaurants, "Stews—25 cents," are no longer machronisms. An Italian caterer on West Van Buren street has laid in a two-quart tin and nine cyster-shells, and is now prepared to receive orders for New York counts on the half-shell.

Competition has brought ice-cream, the inno-

pose of engaging masons, bricklayers, and plasterers for the completion of the above-named hotel, Mr. Leland has already succeeded in engaging 150 men. They will receive \$5 a day

Chicago people, since a Chicago man is the com-

Chicago people, since a Chicago man is the complaint in the case.

The complaint is L. D. Cortright, Secretary of the Republic Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, and Vice-Pessident of the National Life Insurance Company at the United Sistes, both of which have offices in the same building in Chicago, and are under the same management. Recently Mr. Cortright was in New York, where he saw R. B. Caverly, and the subject of advertising in the insurance papers he publishes was salverted to but nothing done. When Mr. Cortright came to Philadelphia he iearned that Mr. Caverly was in search of him, and having heard a rumer of an intention to force him to terms by threatened publications in respect to the companies he is connected with, he called on Detective Taggarat, and at his suggestion it was arranged that an interview should take place between the insurance again and the publisher in a room in the Continental, and that the descrive should be in an adjoining room, yet in a position to hear all that was said. The arrangement was carried out, and, as Mr. Cortright testified before Ald. Delany, R. B. Caverly opened the subject by saying that he intended to write unfavorably of the Republic Life and National Liffe Insurance Companies unless his terms were accoded to; that if they were he would not do so, but whatever was writen would be favorable. His proposition was to subscribe for 100 copies of the World at \$4 per copy, making \$400; to put a half-page advertisement in the Age for one year at \$400; the same in the Audinche at the same rate, and to give \$300 in cash, making \$1,500 in all. To this proposition Mr. Cortright seemed to accede, and drew up a check for \$300, which he handed to Mr. Caverly, who received it, and when it had been placed in one of his pockets a signal was given, and the fact made known that they had overheard what was said. The check was then demanded, but it was denied that such a paper had been received. It was finally surrendered, when Officer Russell, of the Continental, entered, and recom

for his appearance at court.

The First Regiment of Illinois Militia, formed in this city a few days ago, has been joined during the last few days by a large number of young men, and there are now over 100 names on the roll. The Secretary of the organization, having written a letter to the Adjutant-General applying for the necessary arms, received the following reply last Saturday:

ing reply last Saturday:

ABUUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SER: Yours of the 14th first, received. The State
will furnish arms and accountements to military companies, upon filing a bond for the money value of the
arms, etc., issued, will good securities, approved by
the Governor.

Enfield rifle muskets, etc., can be furnished at present. Breechlosders may be had swithin one year.
I think there will be no trouble about arms, etc., and
if you get good men, and officers who have had experience in military life. A first-class regiment is destrable in Chicago, and would be supported to the extent of the law by the State. Yours respectfully.

E. L. Hueden, Adjutant-General.

There is no doubt that this will be the crack

E. L. HIGGINS, Adjutant-General.
There is no doubt that this will be the crack
regiment of Hinois, and will be to Chicago what
the famous "Seveuth" is to New York. It is
understood that Gen. Frank Sherman will be
elected Colonel, and the other officers will be
men of squal worth and reputation.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

WOODSTOCK.
The Board of Supervisors of this county met on the 26th at this place. In the absence of the Chairman, J. W. Cristy was chosen for that office. Supervisor Cooney made a motion that the Towns of Seneca and Hartland bave the benefit of the error made in the assessed value of the

of the error made in the assessed value of the personal property of the county, as they may agree. The motion was lost.

Supervisor Van Valkenberg made a motion that the report of the Committee on Assessments be referred back to them for further consideration, and amended so as to include only the assessment on personal property. The motion was carried. The Committee on Assessments reported that they found an error in the assessed value of personal property of the county of \$42,494, which they recommended be disposed of as follows:

To the credit of Parliand.

To the credit of Dunham.

To the credit of Dunham.

To the credit of Dunham.

4,694

On motion, the report of the Committee as to personal property was accepted and adopted. The Clark was instructed to make the necessary alterations on the assessment rolls, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Mellenry County Fair will commence on the 22d day of September, and prenarations are making to render it the most successful fair ever held here.

The boiler and engine for the Woodstock Pickle Factory have arrived, and is putting in position south of the main building, where it will be hurbosed. A pistform has been ergetedin front of the factory reaching to the railroad-track 35 feet wide by 109 feet long. Ten copperitude those, holding 20 barrols each, for freshening and greening purposes, are completed, and

HARVARI A joint-stock company is forming here, for whose stock the people of this place and vicinity, who are in the habit of visiting Geneva Lake, are subscribing liberally; the object of the company being to purchase a tract of land on the margin of Geneva Lake for camping purposes, and a place of submarger reservi-

margin of Geneva Lake for camping purposes, and a place of summer resort.

The farmers have thrashed their grain quite generally, but are disappointed in the result. They report that wheat yields from 2 to 13 bushels per acre, and of a poor quality. Oats run from 7 to 30 bushels per acre, and flax from 6 to 11.

The prairie-chicken slunghter has not abated. Hunters burne in with them as high as 150 birds. Hunters bring in with them as high as 150 birds and still they sell for 50 cents a brace.

and still they say for on centra nature.

The Republican voters of this place will meet
Thursday, the 3d grow, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing fourteen delegates to the County Convention to be held at Woodstock, Sept. 5,
to nominate a Sheriff and Coroner.

LAYE.

Figure 1. A. Dean Jan. Cranam, and the Vocamines, Hasley Reva. E. P. Rame, C. H. Chapin, S. A. Barnes, J. W. Brooks, A. B. C. Chapin, S. A. Barnes, J. W. Brooks, A. B. C. Chapin, S. A. W. Koers, and several others.

C. Chikiren up in the contheresters part of the chikiren up in the contheresters part of the control of the little of the control of the little of the previous and successive the control of the little of the control of the control of the control of the policeman comes up and arrests the householder. All is very life like. A prainfurary meeting of the officers of the various Roman Catholic total abstinence and benevolent sociaties in this county a characteristic of the control of Deeplaice and Adams streets. This meeting was calculated to the designate to the manional convention which meets in this city. We can be control of the control of Deeplaice and Adams streets. This meeting was calculated to the designate to the manional convention which meets in this city. We can be control of the city, resterday. Among those present swere City-Treasurer Oliars, All to follow and the control of the city, resterday. Among those present swere City-Treasurer Oliars, All to follow and the control of the city, resterday. Among those present swere City-Treasurer of the control of the city, resterday. Among these present swere City-Treasurer of the control of the city, resterday. Among these present swere City-Treasurer of the control of the city, resterday. Among these present swere City-Treasurer of the control of the city, resterday. Among these present swere city of the city of t

16,934 feet 4-inch pipe, delivered and laid.

eight on same....e-haif of the reserve for the accord esti-4,914.16

estimate, on motion, was accepted and on file, and the following resolution Adopted:

Resolved, That \$30,000 of the fourth estimate of C.

Resolved, That \$30,000 of the fourth estimate of C.

Requested, presented this day, on his contract, be paid, and that warrants by drawn for the same, payable in the water honds of this Town of Lake.

On motion of Mr. Colman, the fourth estimate, together with the three succeeding estimates, were referred to the Water. Commissioner and the Engineer to examine at to the number of feet laid.

The Special Committee appointed to report on the extending, grading, and graveling of Wentworth avenue, from Seventy-instances to Vincennes avenue, reported favorably. The Board then adjourned.

Total amount due and saked for ...... \$40,944.7

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE The difficulties between the Great Western and Canada Southern Railroads concerning the right of way over the international bridge, and the small strip of land leading to the same, have at length been settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The affair, which had a very bad look from a distance does not seem to have been very at length been settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The affair, which had a very bad look from a distance, does not seem to have been very seriously regarded by the men on the ground, as the employee of the conflicting companies are said to have spent much of the time when work was stopped jdrinking beer and joking each other over their belligerent attitude. The terms upon which the adjustment of difficulties is made are private. The representatives of the two roads met at the scene of the difficulties is made are private. The representatives of the two roads met at the scene of the difficulty, and agreed that the Canada Southern Company should have the right to lay their tracks to the bridge, as they had attempted to do before; but what consideration or reason led the Great Western Company to withdraw its objections is not sated. It also appears, from the terms of the settlement, that, instead of the Great Western Company having a lease of the bridge, as heretofore, the Canada Southern now has an equal right to it, and each Company will pay for its use in proportion to the freight it carries over it. But little work was necessary to connect the Canada Southern tracit with the bridge, and that work has already been completed. Connections have also been making connections with the international bridge is under way, the necessary arrangements to that end

the Canada Southern with the New York Central and Eric Railroads, and the work of making connections with the international bridge is under-way, the necessary arrangements to that end having been completed.

THE GRAIT WESTERN OF CANADA.

The Toronto Globe, in commenting upon the difficulties under which the Great Western Railway of Canada is at present laboring, says that the ahareholders of this road have not been alow to take action upon the report of the Investigating Committee. They have adopted the report, which told so severely against the Board and vecent management of the road, and the Directors have recognized the strong expression of feeling against them by a resignation en massea. That they had entirely lost the confidence of the proprietors was shown by the fact that they could only demand a little more than half the proxies secured by the promoters of the recent inquiry. The shareholders have displayed much energy and promptitude. But their duty has just commenced, and the future prosperity of the undertaking will depend in a large measure upon a rigid adherence to sound principles, some of which in the more recent past have been too little regarded.

It cannot be denied that for some time past the Great Western has been gradually losing ground in public estimation. Insidious political influences have become associated with the undertaking. And it is not necessary to point out that the moment this is detected by those upon whom, whether in superior or subordinate positions, the working of the line and all connected with it depends, a tandency to demoralization is sure to set in.

SWALLOWED UP,

Sure to set in.

SWALLOWED UP.

Another small road has been gobbled up by a larger one. After the 1st of September, the Terre Haute, Paris & Decauur Railroad will be operated by the Vandalia Line, and consequently the following changes in the management of the Terre Haute, Paris & Decauur Railroad have just been announced: D. Hitchcock, General Superintendent, in place of C. C. Mac; H. W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent, in place of F. C. Stratton; C. E. Follett, General Ticket Agent, in place of D. Brown. The two last mentioned officers also hold the same position on the Vandalia Line.

ter-shells, and is now prepared to receive orders for mits Standary after-shell.

It is and was confident that it work. "Shall we gather at the sung quite earnestly; after the sung quite ear

are directly affected by the reduction:

First Second Third Fourth Pitth
To class, cla CHICAGO TO DES MOINES,

First Second Third Fourth Special class. class. class. class. class. 33

AN CINCINNATI A GREAT NORTHERN ROAD.

VAN WEET, O., Aug. 22.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati & Great Northern Railroad, the following Directors were elected: J. R. Carson, New York; R. C. McMullen and T. P. Roberts, Pittsburg; Judge Latimer, Defiance; T. P., Turpen and W. A. Weston, Greenville; Davis Johnson, Van Wert; John A. Hubbard, President, of West Virginia. The Directors decided to build 24 miles of road at once, which will take it to the crossing of the Wabsah Road in Paulding County.

The CRICAGO A ILLINOIS RIVER ROAD.

The grading of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad is nearly all finished, and most of the tios are on the ground. The bridges between Joliet and the coal-fields of the Company are all completed, and track-laying will be commenced in a few days. The rails have been contracted for from the South Chicago rolling-mills, and it is expected that they will be shipped within the next few days. One of the engines is already at Joliet, and in charge of that excellent engineer Demond who has been for eighteen years on the Cut-Off Eailroad. The Company expects to have everything in running order for the coal-trade this fail.

Tiems.

The most successful narrow-gauge road in the

have everything in running order for the coal-trade this fail.

The most successful narrow-gauge road in the country is the Denver & Rio Grande in Colorado.

It has completed, and has in working order, 118 miles to Puebla, with a branch 37 miles long to Labrun, and it is proposed to push it southward-ly to El Paso, south of Santa Fe on the Rio Grande. Its gross earnings for 1873 were: From passengers, \$180,533; freight, \$200,130; other sources, \$11,936; total, \$392,654. The op-erating expenses were \$197,124, or less than 50 per cent; the net earnings, \$195,529. The total cost of the road with its equipments (13 locomo-tives, 19 passenger and haggage cars, 169 freight cars, and 116 coal cars) has been \$6,324,000. Its capital stock is \$3,300,000, and its funded dept \$3,020,500, the latter bearing 7 per cent in-terest.

at the expense of the taxpayers who are directly subject to the Vicerov. It is true that the native Princes pay some trifling sums as tribute to the paramount power; but they amount to less than three-quarters of a million a year, while the al-lowances made by the Government of India to the same Princes, chargeable on the revenue provided ciclusively by our own taxpayers, amounts to an annual sum of £1,750,000.

Nothing Extraordinary.

Col. Stuart, in his "Army Reminiscences," relates that, when a subaltern at Gibraltar, he was one day on guard with another officer who unfortunately fell down a precipice 400 feet high and was killed. Now my non-military readers should understand that in the guard records and was killed. Now my non-military readers should understand that in the guard reports there is a small addendum, viz.: "N. B.—Nothing extraordinary since guard-mounting," the meaning of which is that in case anything particular should occur the officer commanding the guard is bound to mantion if. Our friend, however, said nothing about the accident that had occurred to his brother officer; and some hours after the Brigade Major came to his quarters, on the part of the officer commanding, with the report in his hand, demanding an explanation. The Brigade Major, addressing him said:

"You say, sir, in your report—"N. B. Nothing extraordinary since guard-mounting," when your brother officer, on duty with you, has fallen down a precipice 400 feet high and been killed."

"Well, sir," replied B——; "I dinna think there's anything extraordinary in it avs. if be'd faun doon a precipice 400 feet high and no been killed, I should hae thought it very extraordinary indeed, and wad hae put it doon in my report."

Haines Bros'. Pianos. Prises exceedingly reasonable.
Warranted first-class in quality.
Terms, \$25 cash: bal ance, \$25 monthly,
need's Temple of Music, \$2 Van Buren, street.

Feed the Hair with "Phalon Invigor And it will thicken and become glossy. As alteric it is unequaled. The "Phajon Carens" is the best standard perfume. Van Schasck, Stevenson & Reid, Wholesale Agents. Sold by all druggists.

merely were teeth given us. Providence intended them to add to personal comeliness, and they will do so, if we brush them with Sozodont, and thereby keep them white and sound.

Kingsford's Oswego Starch has always taken the first prize wherever exhibited in competition for purity, strength, and Justre. It has no equal. AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM. Late Myers' Opera-House.

The auditorium of this popular place of amusement, ing undergone thorough renovation, alteration, and deporating, will be opened to the public on the examination. TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, For the presentation of the higher order of Society, Emo-tional, and the standard Drama.

The initial performance will be that of an American Society Sensation of every-day life and absorbing inter-est, written expressiy for

BLANCHE DE BAR, ENTITLED ABDUCTION,

its cast introducing Miss De Bar, Miss Jean Hosmer, Mr. J. H. Vinton, Mr. Vining Bowers, Mr. P. A. Fitz-gerald, together with the most POWERFUL DRAMAT-IU COMBINATION in the West. ABDUCTION MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock

Box Office now open for sale of seats. GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

OPENING NIGHT

of the Amusement Season of 1874 75, in this city, place in grand style at this MAGNIFICENT THEATRE, MONDAY AUG. 31, the Wor Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, Our concettant: Edwin Kally, Bully Manning, John Hatt, George Coe, Tue Only Leon, Bob Mark, Luke Schooleraft, Frank Collins, Low Collins, Courselver, Luke Schooleraft, Frank Collins, Low Collins, Edwin Later, R. T. Tyresil, C. S. Frederick, J. Lang, Edwin Later, R. T. Tyresil, C. S. Frederick, J. Lang, Gordon, Our Collegator, J. Links, Frank Schooler, A. Forter, G. Lang, J. Lang, J. Lang, J. Lang, G. Lang, J. Lang 

heet opens Monday, Aug. 31, at 9 o'clock a. m., HOOLEY'S.

OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON, Monday Evening, Ann. 31. THE EMOTIONAL SOCIETY COMEDY

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
And on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, with New Security, Appropriate Agoresories, Moale, Costumes, and an Admirable Cast, UNION PARK CONGR'L CHURCH

ENTIRE PROCEEDS TO BE DEVOTED TO THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE. MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31,

Under the direction of THEO. J. ELMORE & CO.
The following well-known artists will participate:
Miss Rila A. White,
Mrs. T. E. Stacty,
Mrs. Louis Falk,
Mrs. M. Louis Mrs. T. E. Stacty,
Mr. Louis Falk,
Mr. M. B. Louis Falk,
Mr. Heman Allon,
Mr. Heman Allon,
BLANEY QUAUTETTE CLUB.
Tickets, Socents; to be had at 78 State-st., 915 West
Lake-st., and all the leading Music and Bookstores. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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For one work only. Every Evening and Wednesday an Sacorday Maissners, be will appear in his own venetion.

"The Sheep of Twenty Years." as dramatized free washington Irving's Popular Legend, entitled and immortained. MIP VAN WINKLE,
With a powerful cast, and the beautful music of the
plece, produced by Mr. George Losseh and the Solo Orchestra.

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Who will appear for four nights, supported by I strong cost, in John Regultant's pupular play, THE RED LIGHT, or The Signal of Danger. Friday and Saturday—THE MARRILE HEART. Seals can be secured at daylie advance. Order carriages at 16:20.

Saturday—ADAMS FAREWELL MATINEE. Not neck—Joseph Jefferson as Rip Vas Winkle. REAL-ESTATE.

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A triangular piece of land porth of EngenieM forting Engenie-at., at feet on Abrita LaSalle, and
st on North Darks.

(GGINS, La W 4 00. 'S ADDIFION—Lot I, in Block
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OCEAN NAVIGATION. NEW YORK TO CARDIFF The South Wales Atlantic Steamship thumpany's New Pret-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will all from Fennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey Clty: LAMORGAN. A. ag 2? PKMBRIOKE ... Sept 12 Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the bristotic Dannel, and all states points is England. These steamships, built-expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfortant

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STATE OF GROUNGIA. Wednesday, Aug. 2 And green wednesday, hereafter, laking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland Norway, tweeden, Denmark, and Germany, Drafa for E and upwayd. For freight or passages apply to AllSTIB BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 71 Braddway, New York Stoerage Office, No. 45 Broadway, Steerage as low as by any other line.

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From New York to Rejetol (England) direct.
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Lake Shore 2 M. S. H. H. GEO, McDONALD, Agent. OYSTERS.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS. The eleventh academic year of this Institution commune kept. T. Two courses of study are older Scientific and a Classical Course. Filting young me Culiogs is made aspecialty. As a preparator of where students may receive a thorough preparation our best American Colleges, it is believed that Academy offers advantages which are upsurpassed.

RACINE COLLEGE. The twenty-second year of Hacins College will bept. Id. In the College state Department, the School of ters, the School, find the Preparatory Day mont, the Grammar School, the Mathematical Sca will open on that day. The gradem of houses secure the younger boys the personal care of a small echool the advantages of a large one. For admission, and his Rev. James Dekoven, D. D., Racins, Wis. O logues can be obtained at the Merchanta' National Es or at Michael & Hathway's, No. 40 Clark-st., or at a sen, McClurg & Co. 2.

ST. JOSEPH'S SELECT SCHOOL ON ELM-ST., NEAR MARKET. Under charge of the Benedictine Fathers, will open for the reception of outpils Sept. 1. TERMS-225 for a session of five months. School Term TERMS-225 for a session of five months. School Term TERMS-25 for a session of five months. School Term postical business education. German taught without stress charge. Address communications to Address communications to Address PATHER GERRAND, O. S. B.

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Boys and young men thoroughly prepared for Busines Scinnifise College, or Presidence, Scientific Interaction Fall term, Sept. 7, in splendid now building. Apply for catalogues to THEO. A. FREY, A.M., Principal. H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE unthenst cer. State and Washington-si Largest Institution of the kind in America. egant rooms—rich furniture—therough course—

LED ASTRAY, St. Mary's Academy. NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The 20th Annual Session will open on Teesday, Septer Catalogue and full information address.

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Notre Dame P. O., St. Joseph County, Indian

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY Wabash-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st., Will open for the reception of boardors and day pupil Sept. L. For estalogue address
THE DIRECTRESS.

St. Ignatius College, CHICAGO, ILL., 413 WEST TWELFTH-ST Studies in this institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. Tuition, per session of 10 months, 360. For catalogue B.S. J.O. S. VERDIN, S. J., Vice-President.

Seminary of the Sacred Heart, 484 West Taylor-st., Chienge.
This Institution offers every facility for a refined an odd education. Studies will be resumed Sept. 1, 187 FERRY HALL,

THE YOUNG LADIES COLLEGIATE AND PRI PARATORY SCHOOL at Lake Forest, III., will op-tie must assaich Sept. 16. failty soutpried for the best work Apply to English, Freuch, and German Boarding and Day School for young isdice and little girls, N.S. 6 and 8 East Pifty-thirds., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 a. m., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be pres-sult. New scholars will report Seq. 25. when teachers will class them. MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY, 460 Michigan Avenue, Mrs. H. SIMONS, Principal. This school will results Fuesday, Sept. 9. MADAME O. da SILVA

MRS. ALEX.

BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Roman's) kin gilan, French, and
Gornska Boarding-School for Young I asdies and Children, It was Thurp-cipith-st. N. T., roopen Sopt. S.

Application may me made personally o. by letter as above.

CECILIAN COLLEGE, Mais, in the country, on the L. P. & S. W. R. R. Board Sc., for 2s weeks, only Sim. H. A. (IECIL & BEOS, Osellan P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

Peckakill (N. Y.) Military Academy.

New Bailding and fine Gymanium in impleted. Send for Pictures. 5400 per year. O.U. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals. OTTAGE HILL TARETTOWN-ON-I UDSON AN Expiral and trench beauting and tay-ented for our guides. The eighticenth year begins 8 pt. 2. Basi drantages of bome and European subject. Resisting rounds and former and European subject.

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Late Chief-Justice of the United States; needs Governor of Ohio, United States Sonat Secretary of the Treasury. By J. W. SCHUCKERS, For many years Frivate Scoretary to Mr. Chass With the Hulogy on Mr. Chasse, deliver Dartmouth, June 24, by the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts. Fries, in aboth, \$5; heather, \$6; half Turkey men

A New Work of Intrinsio Value THE LIFE OF SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL. D. Electro-Magnetic Recording Telegraph

SABUEL INCHEUS PRIME, S. T. D. President of the N. T. Association for the Advances of Science and Art. One over rolume, 789 pages. Price, in slath, theop, 48; half Turkey, 57, 50,

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549 and 551 Broads A Brilliant Society Novel NOT IN THEIR SET

DIFFERENT CARCLES OF SOCIETY By MARIE LENZEN.

"Marie Lenzen's sketches of German sich classes are of great morit."—The Gulary. LEE & SHEPARD, Publishe BOSTON. LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM. NEW YORK.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRADES Sarton of Reference Manes. - † Saintager Continue accepted. | Monday ecopted. | Lar.

CHICAGO & ALTON SASLEDA.

hicago, Kannas City and Dever Short Line, via
ann. Nov. and Chicago, Springfald, Alton and
Through Line. Union Depot, West Colon nave the
bridge, Fiches Offices at Depot, and 120 plants.

Depail foot of Listenst, and foot of Total Annual Street, 131 Randolph B., open Olarge.

SCALES

#### Han Robbed and Tied to a Bailroad Track-He Is Run Ov er and Killed.

Other Criminal Nev 18.

Track—Unable to Release

Track—Unable to Release

The Is Rum Over by a Train
of His Injurice.

JETTERSONVILLE, Ind., Ang. 30.—
man, named August Gardner, who is
from Seymour, Ind., while walking of
the Jeffersonville, Madison & It
Reilroad, near Henryville, Ind., about
last night, was attacked by three m
took his pocket-book and \$5, and the
on the track with a rope, over a smn
and left him. He succeeded in get
ropes that held his body untiad, but
got the rope that bound his left foot
an approaching passenger train was u
He, in that desperate moment, threw
off the track. The train passed over se
ered his leg from the body.

If fell
in the culvert, but crawled ou
hay there all night. He was picked u
early hour this morning by the conduct
work of the train and brought to ti
where he revived sufficiently to make the
statement. He afterwards relapsed, and
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Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. IRRANA, O., Aug. 30.—A shooting affra; r took see last night at Welch & Murray's who lessle own, a colored waiter at the Weaver H puse, as shot in the right side and seriously wou sided, d Jo James, of Dayton, slightly in the sloot, as shooting was done by a young man na med crander Kissenger, who came up with the sytoo Base Ball Club. The disturbance c rigued in the Weaver House at tea. Brown abbed Kissenger in the face with a fork. The ter drew a revolver, but was prevented from ing it by those present. Later in the evening a parties met with the above result.

The McWhorter Murder-Held for

Process Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Amons, O., Aug. 29.—Considerable excitement was manifested to-day at the prelimit any amination of the parties to the murder of incharge on the night of the 27th. The result of the American and the committing of Wilson King and sight was the committing of Wilson, Kines ad, a Drew in \$1,000 bonds each for trial at the it bession of the Crimical Court. The last rebash, but the two former, in default, were remided to await trial. The only fresh evides located was in the case of Kinesad, which was look his being held in equal bonds with Williams.

#### THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. we Items Telegraphed to the Chi-

A very sad accident happened at Ottawa on.
Saturday, resulting in the drowning of two little girls. At 2 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Peter-

Skuee, living near the Fox River, in that city, sent her little girls, one aged 12 years and the other 4, to get a pail of water. The smaller one by accident fell into the river, and the older one went to her rescue, and both were drowned before help came. The bodies were soon bovered, but all efforts to resuscitate them

—A. M. Chaffee, a civil-engineer of Mich., came to Rock Island a week ago, hoping to join some surveying party under Col. J. N. Incomb, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. On failing, he became greatly discouraged, and drank to excess for several days. On Saturday evening the night eleck of the Bellows House, ascertaining that he had not been seen all day, went to his room, and found him dead. He had taken a number of morphine pills during the previous night. He had no money left, save a few cents in change.

ond annual fair of the Morgan Coun

The second annual fair of the Morgan County Horticultural Society closed on Saturday. There were 150 entries, and a splendid exhibition of fruits, flowers, and verystables.

—A very singular and no doubt ratal accident occurred about 12 miles southeast of Momence, on Tuesday last. John Busiu, about 21 years of age, and whose parents reside in the village, was helping D. S. Corkins in his haying. On Tuesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, the hands came up with the last load of hay for the season. Young Banin was on the load. Some one of the hands leaned a pitchfork, times down, against the load of hay. Barin, not knowing the fork to be there, undertook to slide down from the to be there, undertook to slide down from the load, and came directly upon the handle of the fork. The handle entered his body and passed up to the disphragm, a distance of 16 inches, rightfully injuring him. The young man was unit slive on Saturday, but there is no hope of

A very serious stabbing affray occurred on a very serious stabbing affray occurred on advantage the first hem? Schwartz, a young married man, in seemploy-of Whittier & Co., lime-dealers, was abbed on the left side of the abdomen by Conditional Bedemann, a molder in the employ of R. addeford. Schwartz is considered dangerously ounded. Biedemann has succeeded in cludge the officers so far.

wounded. Biedermann has succeeded in elud-ling the officers so far.

—J. Beily, a farmer of the Township of Deer Park, La Salle County, in attempting to ford the Illinois River near Starved Bock, Saturday after-noon, fell from his buggy and was drowned.

—The third ennual fair of the Avon Agricul-tural Society will be held at Avon, Sept. 8, 9, 10, and 11.

II.

The large building known as the Prairie e Mills, owned by O. Davidson, and located lintoaville, is receiving extensive repairs, mills will be put in operation again ere

long.

The Fox River Valley Fair commences in Elgin Sept. 1, and lasts four days. The prospect is good for a first-rate fair.

Mr. L. M. Patterson, near Baldwin, had a child of 3 years burned to death, a few days ago, in a straw-pen which some other children had ignited by playing with matches.

Feed is very scarce in St. Clair and Washington Counties.

— Feed is very scarce in St. Clair and Washington Counties.

MINNESOTA.

At Point Douglas, on Friday, Richard Gessart, of St. Paul, in a whisky-shop fight among raftemen, was stabbed fatally by another Frenchinan, named Seausions, who, chased by the ratismen, fled to the river. jumped in, swam over to Hastings and might have escaped, but that he got into another quarrel there, and was arrested, soon after which he was taken by the Sheriff for murder, and has been jailed at Stillwater.

—Mr. Donnelly, of Winona, has been arrested, charged with the seduction of his step-daughter, 15 years old, who is about to become a mother. He deuies the crime. The evidence is strong against him.

The Jimit for entries at the Northern Indiana fair and September races, at Fort Wayne, has been extended until Sept. 5 at 6 p. m.

—The rumor that the Hen. Isaac Jenkinson would soon take editorial control of the Fort Wayne Gazetic, is denied by that gentleman. Mr. Cochrana, the present editor, severed his connection with that paper on Saturday.

—The fair of the Trypecance County Agricultural Association, which begins to-day, promises to be the largest and most successful ever held in the State. Entries to date are far in exceas of anysterious year. Several fine herds of cattle are already on the grounds, including those of Geo. Sol Meredith. Several fine herds of cattle are already as arrived, among them five Normandy stallions, imported last spring from France, by Metzger & Lyman, of Illinois. The \$1.000 purse for fast trotting during the fair will be contended for by some of the best houses in the State of Indiana.

Inicage & Lake Huron Bailroad, has retired, and a succeeded by H. H. Boberts, who has been General Freight Agent. The change takes place Sept. 1. The office will be continued in Battle Creek.

Sept. 1. The office will be continued in Battle Creek.

W. P. Allen's wholesale drug establishment at Deboine was entered by burglars Friday night and valuables to the amount of \$200 stolen. There was a safe in the store, which contained a large amount of money, but as it was an old-fashioned one the robbers the not succeed in opening it. They left no clue.

—Michael Scott stabbed and killed John Cotton, on Saturday, or the steamer Rock Island, while she was wooding near Bollerue. Scott is a shiner on the steamer. Cotton was about to strike Scott, or Scott thought he was, when the latter, who was sitting on the guards, scouring a large carving-knife at the time, rushed upon him, and stabbed him to the heart. Scott was arrested, and will be held for trial.

—The Lee County Normal Institute closed on Saturday evoning with a reunion of all the teachers, hald at the Fort Madison Academy. Sixty teachers have attended regularly during the entire session of four weeks, and all agree that the exercises have been beneficial. Lectures were delivered during the past week by W. C. Hobbs, Dr. J. J. M. Angear, and A. C. Williams.

WASHINGTON.

Nevy Counterfeit-The Revised United States Statutes—Howard University
—Sale of Gold—Appointment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—A counte Washington, D. C., Ang. 30.—A counterfeit \$20 note of the Merchants' National Bank, of New York, was discovered at the Treasury Department yesterday, among some National Bank currency sent for redemption. This counterfeit is so well executed that it passed undiscovered through the hands of several counters, but when it reached the Division of Tissues it was detected by a large counter. The Computation of the by a lady counter. The Comptroller of the Currency will add this series to the already lengthy list of National Bank notes to be called in for cancellation, the rule being to call in and abolish by cancellation the whole issue of each denomination of a bank that is successfully

counterfeited,

THE REVISED UNITED STATES STATUTES
can't be delivered from the printers till after the
les of December. The indexing is now being
done, but is a work of great labor, consuming
much time. As it stands, the United States
Courts will soon convene for the fall term, and
will be compelled to act almost totally in the
dark. It was not proposed to radically change
the law in making the revision, but such hasty
examination as has already been had
of the work shows that very important alterations have been made. How the Courts will
transact business under these difficulties remains to be seen.

ENWARD UNIVERSITY.

mains to be seen.

MOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The friends of the Howard University indignantly deny that the institution is financially crippled, as has been represented by recent dispatches. They point to the fact that last year there were 343 students in the institution, of which number twenty graduated. They deny that the University has ever been sued by anybody, and claim that it is worth, over and above all liabilities, at least \$500,000, and that it never was in a better condition.

Mr. Wilson, Soliciter of the Treasury, returned from New York yesterday morning, and had a long secret conference with the Secretary of the Treasury relative to his investigations of the Secret-Service Bureau and the safe-burglary. He is not expected to remain any length of time, but will continue his investigations in the West.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTER went into working order two or three weeks ago.

went into working order two or three weeks ago, and are conducting operations quite vigorously.

170 the Associated Press. 1
SALE OF GOLD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold during the month of September as follows: \$1,000,000 on the first and second Thursdays, and \$500,000 on the third and fourth Thursdays, respectively, making in all \$8,000,000.

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. J. G. Ames, of Ohio, has been appointed Superintendent of Documents and Librarian of the Interior Dapartment, in the place of C. C. Adams, resigned.

#### NEW YORK.

Railroad Beceivers Removed. The Freedmen's Savings Bank.-Plym-outh Church.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 .- Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, issued yesterday an order removing the present Receivers, Abraham Murdoch and A. Foster Elliott, and authorizing the Trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the Malama & Chattanooga Bailroad Company to take possession immediately; also, to sell the railroad for the benefit of its creditors, subject to court certificates and charges, and said Trustees are authorized to receive bonds for that

THE PREEDMEN'S SAVING BANK THE FREEDMEN'S SAVING BANK.
The sixty days' notice at Freedmen's Saving
Bank expired yesterday, but its affairs romain
unchanged, and business is still suspended. The
Commissioners appointed to wind up its affairs
are busily engaged collecting the assets and loans
of the bank. They declare that when 20 per
cent is collected a dividend will be paid to denositors.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Services were held in Plymouth Church this morning and evening. No reference was made at either service to the Beecher-Titon matter. At the evening service Mrs. Beecher had an attack of heart-disease, to which she is subject, and had to be taken from the church to her home.

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sad Accident—Lecture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 90.—Mr. Arthur W. Fox, one of our most prominent and successful business men, was killed Saturday evening, while attempting to cross a railroad track on Main street. His langgy was struck by a locomotive, and he was thrown about 40 feet, breaking his neck instantly. He was respected and loved by everybody who knew him. He was a member of the well-known firm of Fox & Williams, brewers. Bishop William H. Groso, of Savannah, Ga., lectured here to-night on Roman Catholicism. He had a very large congregation.

## FIRES.

Losses by the Newburg, O., Fire. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—The losses by the fire at Newburg last night are larger than pre-viously reported. The following is a corrected estimate: Morgan Jones—Loss, \$15,000; insured for \$9,000 in Sun, of Cleveland; Manhattan, of for \$9,000 in Sun, of Cleveland; Manhattan, of New York; and Imperial, of London. John Burns—Loss. \$300; no insurance; George Lucas — Loss. \$4,500; no insurance; M.2. R. L. Dean — Loss. \$11,000; insured for \$2,000 in Etna, of Hartford. Elias Shepherd—Loss. \$9,000; insured for \$2,500 in Commerce, of Albany; \$1,500 in Merchants, of New York; \$3,000 in the Horth British, of London. George R. Thomas—I loss. \$15,000; fully insured in the Hibernia, of Cleveland. Newburg Lodge, F & A. M.—Loss. \$100; no insurance. H. Reeves—Loss. \$300; po insurance. E. J. Freema—Loss. \$3,000 in the Sun, of Cleveland.

A \$20.000 Blaze in San Francisco.
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30.—J. Herzog & Company's Eureka hair works, on Fifteenth street, were destroyed by fire this morning.
Loss over \$20,000.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicado Tribute.

Dwitchit, Ill., Ang. 30.—Mrs. H. U. K. Moff., of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture this evening in the Methodist Church upon temporanse. If in Goff is a self-posessed diginified, clear, and accurate speaker. Her uplect was, "Why, Whest, and to What End Will the Women's Crusade End. The house was, crowded to operflowing, and Mrs. Goff was listened to for an hour with deep attention. The facts she presented seemed to make a deep impression upon the sudience. Mrs. Goff had great faith in the ultimate success of the woman's crusade, and believed that through that instrumentality the last trace of intemperance will be banished from the land. She expects that the great temperance battle will be fought in the City of Philadelphis, where the question of allowing beer to be sold upon the Sabbath is now being agustated with great energy. Mrs. Goff thought it was a great mistake that the idea should be so popular that beer was not so bad as whisky. She quoted Judge Pierce, of Philadelphia, who stated to her that the greatest proportion of discountry exact which came before him were caused by craking beer. TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

#### SHOCKING TRACEDY.

A Man Found at Blue Island with His Head Blown Off.

He Is Reported to Have Been Murdered-Arrest of Six Men.

The Town of Blue Island furnished a sensa tion yesterday which thoroughly aroused its denizens and brought the Coroner and Detective Morgan to the place. A telegram was received at noon from J. P. Hanson, one of the Trustees

A MURDER HAD BEEN COMMITTED, and an investigation was immediately necessar.

The two officers above mentioned started at Roche's Grove, 19 miles from the city, and a mile from Blue Island, where the supposed murdered man was found. The Coroner found the body of Karl Theodore Peters with the head body of Karl Theodore Peters with the head partially blown off, the face lacerated in a shocking manner, and the brains scattered a distance of 60 feet. Inquiry revealed the fact that deceased was one of a barty of four men who left this city last Friday to work on the Chicago Southern Railway. The names of the three others are Thomas Weorogofsky, Frederick Schilling, and Martin Guth. There were about 100 men employed on the work. The parties above named were furnished from the Young Men's Christian Association Employment Bureau, and commenced labor Saturday morning. In the afternoon DECKASED WAS MISSED, and yesterday morning his dead body was found by John Schultz, a distance of about 600 feet from the construction train, where the railroad laborers lodged. The fact was reported to the men, and in less than an hour 500 people from the town and farms gathered abous the remains, wild with excitemest.

the town and farms gathered abous the remains, wild with excitement.

GUTH WAS THE COMPANION OF PETERS, and stated that he had left a large horse-pistol and some powder and bullets on his bed in the morning. The Goroner questioned Schultz regarding the finding of a weapon near deceased, and, owing to his inability to understand the English language, it was some time before he told the Coroner he had found a horse-pistof by the side of decased,

AND PRODUCKO THE WEAPON.

It was a duplicate of that left by Peters among his effects, and had been lately discharged. This information indicated suicide, and it is the belief of those acquainted with the facts that Peters, who is a cigar-maker, and unused to isobrers' work, became dejected and homesick he having left his native place, Magdeburg, in Prussia, as late as the 2d ult. One man heard the discharge of a gun or pistol at 4 d'elock Saturday afternoon, and it is believed that

The Coroner impaneled a jury, and placed Schultz, Weorogofsky, Schilling, Guth, and John and Peter Sherman under arrest, to await the result of the investigation, which will be held to-day at Blue Island.

# SOLDIERS' REUNIONS.

Grand Presidential Tournament at Caldwell, O.

Caldwell, O., Aug. 27, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna
Sin: The approaching Soldiers' National Remion at Caldwell, O., Sept. 15, will be addressed by five distinguished aspirants for the Presi-dency, namely: Mr. Speaker Blaine, Senstor dency, namely: Mr. Speaker Blaine, Senstor Thurman, Gen. Sherman, Gov. Alien, and Gov. Hendricks. One of these gentlemen is absolutely certain to be President Grant's successor; two are sure to be nominated, one by either political party, and four are doomed to perpetual disappointment. Their speeches at the reunion will take a wide and liberal range, and possibly aim, so far as may be, to keep outside of mere party politics. But the utterances of such prominent men, at a requion where all parties and every State are represented, must attract unusual interest. Blaine may avoid pressing his claims, and Thurman may prefer to talk of masters and things in general; but, depend on it, that bold and original thinker, Gen. Sherman; that stern and independent old Allem and the polished and far-seeing Hendricks, will not leave the speakers' stand till they, each in his own way, have delivered their views on those great public questions which most interest the masses. A vast crowd will assemble to witness the tournament of Presidential aspirants, and whoever shall best acquit himself shall wear the victor's wreath. Yours,

Reunion at Pontiac, fil. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune; SIR: The soldiers of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Twentieth, and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and the Third Illinois Cavalry, hold their reunion at the Fair-Grounds at Pontiac n the 8th and 9th of Se W. T. Ward, of Kentucky, Geos. Logan and Mann, and Col. Cropany, of Nebraska, are ex-pected to be present. The ladies of Livingston County are preparing food for soldiers coming from a distance. The reunion promises to be quite a success.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—Over the Upper Lake region, high barometer, stationary or falling temperature, winds veering to northeast and southeast, and generally clear weather. Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest, winds veering to northeast and southeast, slight changes in temperature, generally clear weather, followed by falling barometer, and, in northern portions, possibly rain areas. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Barome         | Thermo                                    | Humidi   | Direction and  | Weather,         |
|----------------|---|--|--|------------------|
| 107            | meter.                                    | · · · · · · · · ·  | norse of Share   | alta og          |
| 29.85<br>29.88 | 69  | 79   | N., fresh  | Fair.<br>Cloudy. |
| 29, 96         | 68  | *68  | N. E., fresh   | Clear.           |
| herm           | ome                                       | er. 6  | SERVATIONS.  | 1-1              |
|                | 29.88<br>29.90<br>29.96<br>29.96<br>therm | 29.85 76<br>29.88 69<br>29.90 69<br>20.96 68<br>29.96 69<br>thermome | 29.85 76 00<br>29.88 69 79<br>29.90 69 79<br>29.96 68 68<br>29.96 69 52<br>thermometer,<br>hermometer,<br>GENERAL OB | of wind.         |

| Station.    | Bar.    | Thr   | Wind.                 | Rain  | Weather   |
|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------|
| Cheyenne    | 30.06   | 68    | S. W., gentle         |       | Fair.     |
| Chicago     |         |       | N. E., fresh.         |       |           |
| Cairo       | 29,97   | 73    | N., fresh             |       | Clear.    |
| Cincinnati  |         | 73    | Calm                  |       | Fair.     |
| Cleveland   |         | 65    | E., light             |       | Cloudy.   |
| Davenport.  |         | 68    | N., fresh             |       | Fair.     |
| Denver      |         | 68    | S., gentle            |       | Fair.     |
| Detroit     |         | 67    | N., gentle            |       | Cloudy.   |
| Duluth      | 30.07   |       | N., gentle            |       | Clear.    |
| Esbanaba    | 30.09   | 54    | N., fresh             |       | Clear.    |
| Ft, Gibson. |         | 72    | N. E., gentle         |       | Fair.     |
| Lesvenw th  |         |       | N., gentle            |       | Clear.    |
| LaCrosse    |         |       | Calm                  |       | Clear.    |
| Marquette,  |         | 04    | N., gentle            | ***** | Clear.    |
| Milwaukee . | 30,10   |       | W., fresh             | ***** | Clear.    |
| Omaha       |         |       | N. E., fresh.         |       | Clear,    |
| Toledo      |         |       | N.W., gentle          |       | Clear.    |
| 2010000     | 120.00  | . 00  | Ty . M. Berrine       | ***** | Cloudy.   |
|             | 1       | 700.7 | The state of the last |       |           |
|             |         |       | SUICIDE.              | 1 6   |           |
| Shark       | al Thin | net-à | to The Chie           | -     | belleme . |

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune,
ALTON, Ill., Aug. 30.—Last night about 12
o'clock a man named James Carpenter, living at
Clifton, a small town 5 miles above this city, on
the river, committed sucide by shooting himself
through the head, the ball entering his forchead
and coming out on the back. He has been an
invalid for several sector caused by wounds received while in the army. Despendency is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act.

" OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Aug. 30.—Arrived—Steamers Republic, The Queen, City of Richmond, and Greece, from Liverpool; Trinieria, from Genoa.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30.—The British steamet Mikado, from Sidney, arrived this morning.

The Paterson Locomotives.:

The Paterson (N.J.) Guardian says that 850 men are industriously engaged at the Grant Locomotive Works, upon the speedy and thorough execution of the order of a Russian rail-role company for the construction of the fifty-five locomotives they now have under contract. The other two great locomotive works are still running with less force, though the Rogers and Danforth Works, and the several silk and other fabric manufactories in the city, are already in possession of business overtures looking to such an increase in the industrial activity as will assuredly lead to a restoration of the thrifty times antecedent to the fatal day last September.

At the Grant Works every one of the hundreds of men there employed are not only "putting in full time," but putting in

that time with the utmost tension of nerve and force to execute the existing contracts speedily and well, to give room for the speedy commencement of the other orders from home constantly being received. We witnessed with special interest the process of forging the several parts of the Russian locomotive, in contradistinction to those used in this country, which, except as to the tire, are of cast iron. Mr. Fortune, Superintendent of the Forging Department, said this innovation upon the manufacture of icoomotive wheels is, upon this order, first introduced in this country; and he attributed its requisition to the fact that the severer winter weather in Russia probably demanded this greater security against the action of frost.

#### LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

James Ryan is accused of climbing over the transon of Slayton's grocery store, No. 121 Mouroe street, last evening, and stealing some cigars and \$240 in money. He was locked up in the Armory. Officer Brouton arrested him, and a "jimmy" in his possession.

One of the parties to the robbery of a young man at No. 122 Randolph street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Swanson, and locked up in the Armory. The prisoner gave his name as

James McCarthy.

The alarm from Box 764 at 8:30 last evening was caused by a slight fire in a relief shanty on Vedder street, occupied by Margaret Hirsch. Damage, \$5. The cause is attributed to incen-

Damage, \$5. The cause is attributed to incendiarism.

About 10 e'clock last evening, Martin Hogan, Barney Gillan, and James' Gillan had a fight in Gillan's saloon, corner of Thirty-fifth and Halsied streets. In the meloe Hogan was considerably bruised, although not dangerously. He was found in front of Gillan's saloon in an insensible condition and was taken to his residence, 622 Douglas street. The two Gillans were arrested.

BOTEL ARRIVATS.

Grand Pacific Hotel—M. Salisbury, Washington; E. McGrath, San Francisco; James Farrar, Boston; M. Kirkpatrick, Salt Lake; G. H. Clark, Providence, R. I.; A. Tohany, Natchez; B. J. Watson, St. Louis; A. K. Seymour, New York; L. V. Morse, Kansas City; G. C. Davies, Dayton; E. C. Gray, Loudon; S. Gage, Loussville; J. A. Green, Logansport; J. F. Faxon, Detreit.

H. M. Guild, Cincinnati; F. A. Lloyd, London; Courtland R. Hastings, Alexander O. Bodley, F. W. Baybum, A. M. Gardner, New York; W. E. McCleilan, U. S. A.; Dr. H. Hoffman, St. Louis; G. Baillie, England; George C, Langdon, Detroit; C. A. DeLisle, Montreal; W. W. O'Brien, Peoria.

Sherman House—D. M. Danforth, Davenport; D. C. Marr, Boston; James H. Coates, St. Louis; D. N. Day, New York; C. G. Hinckley, Syracuse; J. H. Cooper, Jr., Rochester; H. H. Morgan, New Orleans; O. H. Pierson, New York; Maj. H. W. Roberts, Wapacca, Wis.

CHARTER OAK PARK.

CHARTER OAK PARK.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28, 1874.
This week has witnessed the inauguration of Charter Oak Park, which has been two years or nore in the works, and is at length so far comleted as to be available for the races. The sucoess which has attended the first meeting, as well as the beauty and permanency of all the ar-rangements in and about the park, make it worthy of a brief notice.

It was started as a private enterprise, and the

managers determined to produce the handsomest park in New England, and a track which could not be excelled in the country for speed. It is distant from the city a presant drive of fifteen minutes, has adjacent to two retroads, and is reached by special trains every for minutes dur-

ing the races.

The original purchase was 130 acres. The cu The original purchase was 130 acres. The enstomary board-fence has given place to one of more ornamental design, which holoses 60 acres in the park proper. It is entered by a spacious driveway, the gate being a brown stone base surmounted by ornamental woodwork. Opposite the gateway, at the farther end of the track, stand the stables,—box-stable to accommodate 100 or more horses. The stables etand on an elevation, airy and dry, and overlook the entire park, so that owners of horses, standing at the barns, can watch their steeds the entire distance, whether in exercise or in the race. The grand stand is built of heavy timber, in the most substantial manner, handsomely painted and ornamented, and will easily seat 4,000 persons. Underneath this are two large halls for agricultural exhibitions, and, in connection therewith, refreshment-rooms, and ample closets and dressing-rooms for both ladies and gentlemen. Over the judges'

bitions, and, in connection there with, refreshmentrooms, and ample closets and dressing-rooms
for both ladies and gentlemen. Over the judges'
stand are the telegraph-office and reporters'
quarters,—the latter being fitted up under the
supervision of Mr. Burr, of the Hartford Times,
and very conveniently arranged. The Association have laid over 2,000 feet of water-pipe, besides what the city have laid, which supplies to
every section of the grounds an abundance of
pure spring-water from the mountains back.
Just outside the inclosure is an oak-grove,
where the Association purpose spending a considerable sum of money in ornamentation. A
fountain will be placed in the centre, and driveways, walks, settees, and all the embellishments

siderable sum of money in ornamentation. A fountain will be placed in the centre, and driveways, walks, setcees, and all the smbellishments which tend to make such a place attractive, will be added without regard to the expense. The design is to make Charter Oak Park a place of public resort at all seasons of the year, and one of the attractions of the city.

It is the track to which especial attention has been given. The managers were determed to produce a "rast" track, and the matter of expense was no item in the account. The survey was conducted by Mr. Timothy Drake, of Hartford, acting under the direction of the horsemen of this vicinity, who have used and are familiar with all the noted trotting courses. The distance between the home and back stretch is 357 feet; the width of the track is 60 feet, and it is divided into four nearly equal parts,—the two curves and the home and back-stretches being a quarter of a mile each. It is as level as a floor, except on the curves, where it rises from the inside out to assist the wagons in the turn. The bed is laid with a mixture of gravel and loam, thoroughly packed and rolled. Mr. Seth Griffin, of Elyria, O., who has had charge of the track the past week, has put his new "land-leveler" into operation, and every night puts the track in excellent condition for the next day's work. The drivers are all pleased with the course, and the unanimous verdict is, that, after the improvement of two or three years' wear, it will be a very fast one.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars has al-

two or three years' wear, it will be a very fast one.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars has already been expended on the grounds, and the work is far from done. The view from the grand stand is really picturesque. The tasty buildings erected on the grounds, the trees scattered about wherever they will not obstruct the view, the large grove outside, a wide stretch of green meadow-land, and the mountains 2 or 3 miles distant, make a visit to Charter Oak Park enjoyable, even though one is not interested in the races. From present appearances, it will soon be one of the famous parks of the country.

8.

## MR. OLIVER DALRYMPLE'S WHEAT.

GRANT FARM, Minn., Aug. 29, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna:
Sin: I observe that Jonathan Beswick, of Vermillion, Minn., writes you that the Hastings Union has published that 400 acres of my wheat was worthless and left unbarvested.

Permit me to say that the above statement of the Union, reiterated in your paper by Mr. B., was unauthorized by me, and ungrounded in fact. I have harvested, threshed, and marketed said 400 acres, and all of my wheat; and got yields, from different fields and varieties, ranging from 14 to 25 bushels per acre. Yours, &c.,

OLIVER DALEYMPLE.

Prince Napoleon and the Cersicans.

Prince Napoleon's term of office as a member of the General Council of Corsica will expire this year, and, according to a letter in the Temps, he has not the slightest chance of re-election. He will not receive the support of the Republicans, while the Bonaparties, who originally elected him to the Presidency, are so incensed with him that they absented themselves from the April session, and a quorum condit not consequently, be obtained. They intend to nominate in opposition to him Prince Charles of Canino, whose father, as a member of the Roman Constituent Assembly in 1849, voted for the deposition of the Pope, and there is some idea of changing the hereditary order of the Bonaparte family in Prince Charles favor. "There is no division," the writer says, "in the party, Prince Napoleon has simply been ent of and excommunicated."

BEECHER-TILTON.

(Continued from the First Page.) of ascertaining the truth. And the conclusion eached will be generally indorsed by all fair-ninded persons who have given the evidence hus far adduced a careful and impartial consid-ration.

"HEVEL IN PAITH."

From the Mitheunkee Times.

The Committee, in their report, go blatantly into ectanics on the many-sided virtues of their many-sided pastor, and refuse to reedit any testimony that would impeach the first apostolic minister of the nineteenth century. Their action is altogether one of special pleading; they simply pin their faith to the skirts of Beecher's Plymouth pontificial robe, and freely grant him absolution of the committal of real and imputed delinquencies. They evidently revel in faith,—the faith that overcometh mountains of evidence. The report of this friendly Committee is almost too specious to call for criticism. An ardent desire permeates the document to save Beecher at any cost, and to conserve and preserve from utter annihilation the manifold colossal interests of Plymouth Church.

"INGENIOUS AND REMARKAILE."

From the Indianapoits Journal.

This business has been somewhat prollife in remarkable documents and the report published.

"INGENIOUS AND REMARKABLE."
From the Indianopois Journal.
This business has been somewhat prollife in remarkable documents, and the report published this morning is certainly not the least ingenious and remarkable of the lot.

"CLEAR AND STRONO."
From the Consistant Gaestia.
It is a clear and strong statement.

"COULD COME TO NO OTHER DECISION."
From the Milescukes Wisconsia.
The judgment of the Committee was not unexpected, not only because they were personally attached friends of Mr. Beecher's, who had an abiding faith in his Christian integrity, but also because the evidence produced was of so inconclusive a character that they could come to no other decision.

"THE VERDICT OF THE CONGRESATION."

clusive a character that they could come to no other decision.

"THE VERDICT OF THE CONGRESATION."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

It is a long and able document, evidently prepared by lawyers who know the value of weak-ening the force of adverse testimony and strengthening the case of a client.

The verdict of the congregation had been made up the day that Mr. Beecher's defense was published. Indeed, it is doubtful whether circumstantial evidence of any sort would have had any effect upon their conclusions.

"CONSIDER RIM BLACKMAILED AND LET HIM GO."

"CONSIDER HIM BLACKMAILED AND LET HIM GO."

Prom the Louisville Courier-Journel.

Mr. Beecher's Committee has done its work as well as he could have expected under the circumstances, and Moulton has the police to thank for getting away from the Plymouth mob with a whole skin. Hereafter, whenever a great man gets into trouble, it will be just as well, perhaps, to consider him blackmailed and let him go.

"THIS PLYMOUTH CHURCH MOCKEY."

From the Cincinnate Enguerer.

him go.

"THIS PLYMOUTH CHURCH MOCKEY."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Beecher's jurymen have found a verdict. They were a little late, for a larger and an impartial jury found a verdict several days ago; but neither the lateness of the verdict nor haverdict itself is of any consequence. There never was a greater farce of a trial than this Plymouth Church mockery. The jury find Beecher not guilty. They say that he didn't commit adultery with Mrs. Titton at the times and places alleged, nor at any times and places not alleged. They evidently meant to do their duty by their employer. They not only find as above, but, in order to cover the whole ground and save themselves further trouble, they find that he isn't guilty of any of the offenses charged by Theodore Tilton, "now or hereafter, to use the exquisitely suggestive phrase of the telegraphic report. That ought to be conclusive. But they go further than this. They welcome Beecher to their hearts and confidence and affections and some other things, but unhappily omit to welcome him to their wives. The Committee clurg to the rules of evidence when it suited the purpose for which they were selected, and departed from them when to do so favored the defendant who employed them. The report of the Committee, and not from the testimony, for the letters whose suthenticity is not denied remornalessly upset the opinions of the packed jury.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—A POPULAR

PLYMOUTH CHURCH---A POPULAR

PLYMOUTH CHURCH...A POPULAR FUND FOR TILITON.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribune:

Four or five weeks ago, in a communication to your columns, I said, in regard to the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee:

I believe there is now being plotted and carried out in yonder City of Brooklyn, in the circles of Plymouth Church, in that committee-room, a conspirary against justice which, in its heinous enormity, will shock future agos as it goes down to them in history. Men of the next century will stand aghast as they read how capable of wickedness os-called Christians of this century were. I believe those men are convinced of their pastor's gullt; but, to save their church, they are willing to ignore evidence, to distort testimony, to ride roughshod over public opinion, and to place, if in their power, the confessed libertine upon his throne again, even though that throne should rest upon the bleeding soul of his appealing victim.

Though it required no gift of prophecy to

committee is concerned, is, after all, quite startling, in its revelation of the utter disregard of the first principles of truthfulness by those so-called investigators.

The shameful position that Plymouth Church is to occupy has now been taken. It will nave some sporodio sympathies among Pharisees outside of Brooklyn; but it will be virtually Plymouth Church for Beecher, and against him all the world beside. Plymouth Church controls several of the leading papers of New York, and wields a vast social influence there. This will all be brought to bear against Thiton and Moulton in the lawsuits that have been begun and will be started pertaining to these issues.

Now, will the people allow Tilton, poor as he is, to fight these battles alone? The cause of Truth is at stake. It is now a question whether a poor man, with truth on his side, and wronged, beyond power of words to describe, by the favorite of a rich junto, shall be allowed to be stricken down in his appeal to the courts of the land, for want of friends to prosecute these men. I believe there should be a call made for all who feel like it to send contributions—small sums, large sums, any sums, a penny contribution if you like, just as each one finds convenient—to Theodore Tilton, Brooklyn, for defraying law-expenses against Beecher and his accessories after the fact. A free-will offering. I believe, if such an appeal is made, and in such a way that the people feel it to be in earnest, there will roll into Theodore Tilton's exchequer a response that will make Plymouth Church groan through all its vanited sides.

Ex-Gov. Abram A. Hammond, of Indians, who died at Denver on the 26th, had about reached his 60th year. A lawyer by profession, he afterward became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was afterward elected Lieutenant-Governor. By the death of Gov. Willard, with whom he was associated, in 1860 he became Governor, holding the office for about two months. During his latter years he suffered greatly from rheumatism.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

of the contractor.

Central Park, in a completed state so far as the labors of the West Park Commissioners go was formally thrown open to the public Saturday. A fine musical concert under the direction of Hans Balatka was the only dedicatory exer-

cise.

The Police Board has ordered an investiga of the supposed abduction of Lillie Reese, and case will be taken up to-day. Up to a late he Saturday night the girl had not been found.

In the real-estate article in Sunday's TRIE was continued a list of the building-projuct under way or maturing. The list is markably large.

now under way or maturing. The list is a markably large.

The White Stockings beat the Beltimores Baurilly afternoof by a score of 4 to 0.

Serious charges have been preferred again United States Commissioner Hoyne and District Attorney Glover, of whom it is alleged that the have carried on a systematic scheme of arrest for violation of the Internal Revenue law mere for the purpose of obtaining the "costs amounting in each case to over \$20. The matthes been reported to H. C. Rogers, acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has order D. W. Munn, of Cairo, to make a thorough it vestigation.

Heacher-Tilton.

All the New York morning papers recognize the weakness of the Committee's report. The Times, Herald, and Tribune, speak out in open phrase and declare that Mr. Beecher is not yet vindicated, and that the Committee, however much they may have desired to do so, did not go to the bottom of the case, because the proceedings declared not trust them. The Sun hints all this, but plays cautiously. The World asknowledges that the report adds but little to what the public already know of the scandal, but turns, and twists, and pulls out this into as much as possible in a column leader. The Times justy reprebends the Committee for its irrelevant abuse of Tilton and Moulton. The testimony taken by the Committee will probably be given to the public soon.

Mr. Tilton's new statement is expected next week. Heecher-Tilton.

eck. Francis D. Moulter has issued the following

I will explain the reason of my attendance at Plymou Church last evening. Immeediately after the public tion of my extended statement in the Groznbar of Au II, I left the city to attend to some business affairs. New England, not returning until yesterday morning During my absence I heard, to my surprise, throug the public prints, that I had refused to submit to cross-examination by the Committee, and that the Committee's forthcoming report would state this for fact. I immediately sent by telegraph the followir message to the Committee:

Lowella, Mass., Aug. 37.

are willing to ignore evidence, to distort testimony, to ride roughshod over public opinion, and to place, if in their power, the confessed libertine upon his throne again, even though that throne should rest upon the bleeding soul of his appealing victim.

Though it required no gift of prophecy to make a correct prediction of this kind, yet its perfect confirmation, so far as the report of that Committee, in a contract the contract of the committee, in the contract of the committee is a correct prediction.

request nor made such declination, but have held nysage, the Chairmain, of this at once.

Having sent the above message, and not wishing to
delay the Committee, I took the first train home, in
order to meet the Committee before the time appointed
for the presentation of their report to the church.
On reaching Brocklyn, yesterday morning, I isarned
that my telegram had been promptly communicated on
the previous day to Mr. Sage-by Mr. Woodraff in person. I walted for a message from the Committee, but
none came. At length, the hour having for the public
reading of the Committee's report I went to the church
to hear it. My right to speak was the same as that
possessed by any other person present, for I have been
a member of the congregation for many years, and my
wife a member of the church. During the reading of
the report, I was pained to hear is misrepresentations
of me, and I felt it my duty, arit certainly was my
right, to sak for the correction of these before the report was put to vote. In order that I might treat the
meeting with entire courtesy, I wrote to the Chairman
a brief note, as follows:

"Ms. MODERATOR: I are here, and notwithstanding
Mr. Blair's speech, adjuring any member of the church
or congregation who had aught to say against the report, to speak them and there or ever after hold his
peace, and notwithstanding my equal right with Mr.
Blair dimesel, I was not permitted to be heard. During the proceedings a young man,—Mr. Baymond,—
whom Mr. Beecher had once brought to ma, saying
that I could confer with him in his (Mr. B. 's) absence,
chose to fling down upon me some false and offensive
words to my dishonor, in reply be which I fait it incumbent on me to characterise him in language appropriate to the provocation, and for which I know of
no English equivalent. Mr. Baymond vaunted himself
as the only member of the congregation who, with the
exception of Mr. Beecher's lawyers, tnew all the facts
of the case. If was a seemble of the case. I have sough
for four years, for the sake of

The South.

Telegrams received from Shreveport, La., bring the startling intelligence that a body of 80 armed negroes has assembled at Conshatta, and that the greatest alarm and excitement prevails throughout the whole Upper Red River country. The immediate object of this gathering is not stated. Later dispatches report that all is quiet. The ringleaders have been arrested and are now in jail.

associated, in 1860 be became Governor, holding the office for about two months. During his latter years he suffered greatly from rheuman.

—Simon Willard, of Boston, the well-known dealer in chronometers and watches, died Monday night, last week, aged 80 vers. He graduated at West Point in 1815, and after one year's service as Third Lieutenann resigned.

—It is easid that the lowa Anti-Monopoly State Countral Committee are in correspondence with Gov. Booth, of California, who will soon be on his way East, to have him lay over as he passes through lowa, and make a few specifies at some of the more prominent points in the State.

—Dubuque Hernid.

I. O. Wood, of Hancock, N. H., died recently of word of the more prominent points in the State.

—Dubuque Hernid.

I. O. Wood, of Hancock, N. H. died recently of word of the more prominent points in the State.

—Hop-picking has enten July?

—Hop-picking the transparency of the second property of the Marquise of Comparents are expecting that the market will be general as enten July?

—Hop-picking the comparent been property of the Marquise of Comparents are expecting that the market will start to see a second property of the Marquise de Comparents are expecting that the market will be property of the Marquise de Comparents are expecting that the market will be property of the Marquise de Comparents are expecting the Comparents of the hort specific property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the first proper A Slight Mistake.

Vichy Correspondence of the American Register (Puris).

The following amusing stocks the most recent gossip current: M. X.—, the hotel-keeper, was recently informed of the intended arrival of the Marquise de C.—, and by the same post came smother letter to secure rooms for a famous rival of Cora Pearl. M. X.—, being determined to receive only respectable people in his establishment, made up his mind to refuse the last-mentioned visitor, and to prepare for the first his best suits of rooms. A few days afterwards a post-chaise drove up to the door of the hotel, and from it alighted a small but coquettish lady, arrayed in a bright-colored costume, and with a Pierrot bomest perched on the summit of a huge chignon. Judging of the lady by her dress, this hotel-keeper, without stopping to inquire the name of his visitor, asserted that



By GEO, P. GORK & CO

DRY GOOD

CHEAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY G BY CATALOGUE TUESDAY, Bept. 1, at 9% o'el Pull line Clothe, Candinorm, Mon-DRESS GOOD adder and Gents' Daderson, Aderson adder the of Hostory, late and Cape, Trimmed Hate, U spellar, life Wood Blankets, Bed Quilty he, hits Goods, Imbredderie, Life

CARPETE Catalogues ready Monday Morriss.

OUR TUESDAY'S AT AUGTION Open and Top Buspies in Will be resumed Sept. 1, at II a. m. p.

Brewster 4-wheel Dog Cart, No. 297 Blue Island AT AUCTIO GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and China and Glassware, Parlor and Co Carpota, Paintings and Chromos, Deska, Dysight Show Case, a very an G. P. GORR & COUNTRY MERCH Will find our Austion Sales of

BOOTS & SHO Are now more full and conver before spened in this of of Wednesday, Sept. 2, at comprise, in Samples and Dones of Medium and Extra including a full line of the O

SUCKER BOOTS.

Thursday,

GEO. P. O. No. 453 WEST JACKSOI A very fine assertment of household good English 3-Pty and Ingrain Carpets, Fine-ing-Koom Farniture, Marble-top Dhamb Bureaus, &c., &c., Fine China Cross Plated Ware, and Kitchen and Isander

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, No. 911 West Lake Between Leavitt and Oakley, t

Also, on MONDAY AFTERNO We shall sell the entire o Between Lincoln and Wood-on.

Between Lincoln and Wood-on.

Consisting of Pine Branch Carpen, Increin, I
Sitting-Room, and Kieben Purilies. Indeed, Increin, I
Store (Olive Branch), and Pine The Was, Gr
Glasware, de. Sale positio and without recover

HODGES & CO., Anadonson, Grant G lab

HOUSEHOLD GOO Comprising everything in the househooping baggains may be expected.

WM. 7. HORGES & CO. Australia Also, on SATURDAY, Sept. THE CONTENTS OF

Nearly now and in use betta short time. Parties housekeeping will do will to attend the sale of take-to. HODGES & CO., Australia WM. A. BUTTERS & C. 108 EAST MADISON PAST MADISON PASTABLISHED 1886) BOOTS & SHO TURSDAY MORNING, \*Sept-anlessooms, let Mediam.et. WM. A. BUTTER

Genteel Furnit At Dwelling 543 State Tuesday Morning, Sept. 3, at 16
WML A. BUTTERS & CO., A.
CARRIAGES, FURNITURE, CAR Orockery, Table Outley, &c., &c., We Sopt. 2, at 25 o'clock, at our anisotro-cu-et. WM. A. BUTTERS & C DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NO BUTTERS & CO.S REGULAR SATUR New and Used Research Goods, Carpets, Mirrors, and General Merchandise, SATURDAY MURITING, Sept. 5, 41 13 Rest. ONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 7, of the Madison of the Mad ELISON, POMEROY